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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-87-201  
Monday  
19 October 1987

# Daily Report

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## Japan

### Radicals Suspected of Planting Ferry Bomb

OW170437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Yokohama, Oct. 17 KYODO—A cruiser which was being built for the Kansai International Airport Co. to carry visitors to the airport's construction sites was destroyed by fire at a Yokohama shipyard Saturday morning, police said.

No injuries were caused by the blaze which police suspect was set by radicals who are against the Kansai International Airport project.

The 80-ton *Ozora* was engulfed by flames after an explosion rocked the nearly-completed vessel at the Yokohama yacht shipyard at around 4 a.m. [1900 GMT 16 Oct] it took 45 minutes to put out the blaze, police said.

Police said fragments believed to be a part of a time bomb were found near a fuel tank of the cruiser.

The cruiser, which measures 28 meters in length and 6.4 meters in width, was designed to carry passengers to a man-made island in Osaka Bay where the Kansai Airport is being built. Construction of the new airport, one of Japan's biggest public works projects of this century, began early this year.

Radical groups, including the Chukakuha, say the new airport is intended to be a "maritime military airport," and held a mass rally in Yokohama against the project in June.

So far there have been a total of five attacks against facilities related to the project, police said.

### TRW Awarded Kansai Airport Survey Contract

OW161413 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT  
16 Oct 87

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 16 KYODO—Kansai International Airport Co. said Friday it has awarded a 49 million yen contract to TRW Inc. of the United States for a survey of security systems of major airports overseas.

Under the contract, the American firm, specializing in electronics and aerospace equipment, is to file a report on survey results to KIAC by January 23, 1988.

The survey will be used in designing security systems for the Kansai International Airport.

KIAC also said the company will give a similar contract to Bechtel Group, Inc. of the U.S. by the end of this month.

TRW and Bechtel, the largest U.S. construction firm, are two of the 21 American companies which the U.S. government hoped would take part in the construction of the Japanese airport project.

Bechtel has already received a 30 million yen order for a study of basic concepts for the airport terminal facilities.

### Rally Protests Upcoming Joint U.S. Exercise

OW180801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT  
18 Oct 87

[Text] Oita, Oct. 18 KYODO—About 11,000 protesters staged a rally here Sunday to oppose a Japan-U.S. military drill to be conducted in Oita Prefecture on the island of Kyushu from November 1, organizers said.

The rally, organized by the major opposition Japan Socialist Party and local trade unions, called for the suspension of the drill.

More than 3,000 soldiers from the U.S. Army and Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force are expected to participate in the exercises to be held at two firing ranges in the prefecture, organizers said.

Following the rally, the protesters paraded against the drill which is to be conducted for the first time in the Kyushu region, the organizers said.

The organizers also said another rally is scheduled to be held with about 50 ships taking part at Oita port next Thursday when the U.S. Army will unload military vehicles from the vessels.

### Soviet Space Official Seeks Cooperation

OW170859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—A leading Soviet space official said here Saturday that while bilateral contacts to date in the field of space research have been favorable, the application of Japanese scientific instrumentation on Soviet space missions should be the next area for joint cooperation.

Roald Sagdeyev, head of the Soviet Space Research Institute, praised Japan-Soviet cooperation in the form of academic contacts and exchange of research data, but added the presence of Japanese instrumentation aboard future Soviet missions into space would "benefit" scientific results.

Sagdeyev, visiting Japan to represent his country at a meeting of space agency leaders, dismissed claims that closer Japan-Soviet ties in the area of space exploration would result in the transfer of sophisticated Japanese technology to the Soviet Union.

"The ghost of technology transfer is irrelevant for this particular program," he said, pointing out that space cooperation is limited to the area of basic science.

In a move to attract payload customers to the Soviet launchpad, Sagdeyev said his government has introduced a new policy which would allow clients to fully monitor their loads within Soviet facilities until launching has been fully completed.

Although several U.S. firms have indicated an interest in launching non-military satellites in the Soviet Union, the space official predicted that the U.S. Government would continue to block contract agreements between private U.S. firms and the Soviet Union for political reasons.

Turning to the Soviet space program, Sagdeyev said scientists are planning a sample return mission in 1998 to Mars as an "ultimate goal" for this century.

The space mission to Phobos, the larger of the two moons of Mars, is scheduled to enter operation July 1988 with the launching of two identical unmanned spacecraft which will orbit Mars and eventually approach Phobos to collect chemical composition samples.

He added that Soviet scientists are preparing the sample return mission 10 years later as an international project to cut space exploration costs, expand the type of experiments conducted and to enhance Soviet prestige in the field.

"Instead of competing and wasting national resources for this ultimate goal, (a growing number of Soviet scientists) believe we should set up a goal of international cooperation," said the 55-year-old plasma physicist, noted internationally for his research on controlled fusion.

Sagdeyev also said that immediate plans call for the launching of another Soviet Mir space station module, to be equipped with atmospheric sensing equipment and a special computer system for data analysis, within the next two years.

#### **Airline To Increase Flights Over Siberia**

*OW161415 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT  
16 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—The Soviet Union has agreed to let Japan Air Lines Co. (JAL) increase the number of nonstop trans-Siberian jumbo jet flights between Japan and Europe by seven to 13 per week from April next year.

In return, Aeroflot Soviet airlines will increase its present 10 weekly Ilyushin-62 flights to 14 in summer and 12 in winter.

This agreement was reached at civil aviation talks held here by the two countries from Tuesday to Friday, government officials said.

Thus far, Japan-Europe flights over Siberia have been governed by the principle of one flight stopping at Moscow per two nonstop flights.

At the Tokyo talks, however, the Soviet Union agreed to Japan's demand for an increase in nonstop flights alone. In doing so, the Soviet Union apparently had in mind JAL's recent decision to introduce Boeing 747-400 jets with a longer cruising range than that of jumbo jets now in use. Boeing 747-400's will enable JAL to fly nonstop to Europe via the north pole route.

#### **Candidates Fail To Reach Accord in Talks**

*OW180803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT  
18 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Three Liberal Democratic Party presidential candidates once again failed to iron out their differences Sunday over which of them should succeed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP sources said.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe and LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita gave up their holiday to continue separate two-way talks among them.

The contenders are set to have a fifth round of three-way talks Monday morning before attending a meeting with five top party officers to brief them on the outcome of their 10-days of discussions which started October 9.

In the afternoon, Abe and Takeshita, both 63, are scheduled to have another three-way talk with former State Minister Toshio Komoto, 76, who has strongly urged the two to unify and field a single candidate from the alliance.

The LDP Presidential Election Management Commission has set the balloting among 445 LDP Diet members from 10 a.m. Tuesday.

If one of the three contenders garners a majority of votes, he will be declared the winner. The two top vote-getters will face a runoff vote if no one captures a majority of votes, according to party rules.

However, it is still uncertain as to whether a balloting will be necessary.

Many LDP sources predict Nakasone, the prime minister and incumbent party leader, will step in among the candidates at the final stage to nominate his successor.

Nakasone, 69, who is stepping down as LDP leader October 30 after five years in power, will play the role of kingmaker only if he is asked to do so by all three candidates, LDP sources said.

Miyazawa, 68, has proposed that the three candidates give a free hand to Nakasone to nominate his successor.

Abe and Takeshita, however, have made no clearcut response to the proposal, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Ganri Yamashita, chief of staff for former LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido, said in a TV interview Sunday that the 15-member Nikaido group will support Abe in his bid for the LDP presidency, which carries with it the post of prime minister.

Yamashita said the Nikaido group thinks anyone would be better than Takeshita because of the current international situation, implying that Takeshita excels in behind-the-scenes maneuvers domestically but lacks international experience.

While Miyazawa and Abe have served as foreign minister, Takeshita has not.

Nikaido, 78, dropped out of the presidential race October 7, one day before the Election Management Commission accepted candidacies.

#### **Nakasone To Mediate**

*OW190911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT  
19 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will begin his mediation efforts Monday night to determine his successor from among three Liberal Democratic Party presidential candidates, LDP sources said.

A final decision is expected to come late Monday night or early Tuesday morning, the sources said.

The three contenders—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 68, LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe, 63, and LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, also 63—will formally ask Nakasone to step in at a meeting with five top party officers in the evening, the sources said.

In addition to the prime minister, Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, Sosuke Uno, deputy secretary general, Yoshiro Mori, deputy chairman of the executive council, Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, head of the upper house assembly, will also be in attendance at the meeting.

Earlier Monday, Takeshita told reporters he could, generally speaking, agree to accept Nakasone's mediation.

Takeshita said in this case he would attach no condition to such mediation efforts, implying that he may agree to give Nakasone a freehand to nominate his successor.

Miyazawa, Abe and Takeshita held a fifth round of their three-way parley at the LDP's head office Monday but they again failed to reach agreement over which of them should become the party's new leader, LDP sources said.

The three-way talks were followed by a two-way session at a nearby hotel between Abe and Takeshita who continued their last-minute efforts to decide which of them should be the candidate representing the Abe-Takeshita camp, LDP sources said.

Former State Minister Toshio Komoto, who backs the alliance and is urging the two men to unify, and Takeshita's political mentor Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru joined the two-way session.

Abe, Takeshita and Komoto agreed in the session that they would continue to maintain their cooperative ties up to the last minute, LDP sources said.

Meanwhile, the LDP Presidential Election Management Commission said Monday a vote will take place unless all three contenders withdraw their candidacies.

The commission has set balloting at 10 a.m. Tuesday among the LDP's 445 Diet members.

The combined strength under the three factions led by Abe, Takeshita and Komoto is 231 votes, well above the simple majority of 223 required to elect a new party leader.

Nakasone is expected to summon each of the three contenders individually to his office at the party's headquarters in a bid to hand down a ruling on succession issue, the sources said.

#### **Radicals Work To Block Prince's Okinawa Visit**

*OW180925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT  
18 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—The radical leftist Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) has raised a fund of 100 million yen for blocking the scheduled visit to Okinawa by Crown Prince Akihiro and Princess Michiko, public security authorities disclosed Sunday.

The ultraleftist group has been seeking contributions from its member activists and supporters through its organ paper, the authorities said.

With the money, the group plans to send a total of 500 to 600 active members to Okinawa in its proclaimed "masses struggle" against the royal visit, the authorities said.

Scores of members are already in Okinawa, while most of the others are expected to travel under an alias from Tokyo, Kobe and Kagoshima Tuesday by sea and air, they said.

In addition to Chukaku-ha, two other radical groups, the Kyosando-Senki sect and Kakurokyo (Revolutionary Workers' Council) are also dispatching their members to Okinawa for guerrilla activities, the authorities said.

Chukaku-ha fired home-made mortars into a park near the Imperial Palace on the night of August 27. The Kyosando-Senkiha hurled fire bombs against the crown prince and princess during their visit to the Okinawa ocean exposition in 1975.

The royal couple is scheduled to proceed to Okinawa later this month to attend the national sports event there as proxies for the ailing Emperor Hirohito.

### North Korea

#### Daily on U.S. Reaction to Troop Reduction

SK181009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT  
18 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today carries a signed article headlined "'Camouflage Peace Offensive' by the United States".

The article says:

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are raising an outcry to make it appear as if the disarmament proposal put forward by the DPRK Government on July 23 is a "camouflage peace offensive" to cover up the "arms buildup of the North", "military predominance" and "attempt for armed invasion upon the South".

There can be no "invasion from the North" and, accordingly, no "camouflage peace offensive" to cover it up for us who are making all efforts to achieve independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, regarding them as the unshakable principle of national reunification.

The "camouflage peace offensive" is just taken by the United States.

The "camouflage peace offensive" and "peace strategy" are the way of aggression peculiar to the imperialists and the reactionary forces who are engaged in aggression and plunder with the "policy of strength" and military invasion as their basic means. These are no more than a deceptive scheme to veil their bellicose nature.

The "camouflage peace offensive" is part of the crafty double-faced tactics of the U.S.-led imperialists and another expression of their "policy of strength".

The sly "camouflage peace offensive" of the U.S. imperialists finds its concentric expression in trying to justify their policy of division and war against Korea.

The "detente" and "peace" on the lips of the U.S. imperialists are the pronouns [as received] of the plot for the eternal division of Korea and a camouflage to cover their policy of confrontation against us.

"Peace" on the part of the U.S. imperialists is a deceptive "peace strategy" for war and a "camouflage peace offensive".

With the veil of "peace" the United States is so craftily scheming to step up the line of division and war against the Korean people and the reactionary world strategy against the progressive forces of the world.

With no camouflaged "peace" offensive, however, can the United States conceal its despicable nature as the aggressor, plunderer and war-maniac or fool anyone.

#### Ford's Call for South's Backing Denounced

SK181011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT  
18 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) — Former U.S. President Ford, who recently paid a visit to South Korea, urged the puppets to financially back U.S. actions in the Gulf, according to a foreign press report.

He blared that the puppet clique should "make a financial contribution to the support of U.S. forces in South Korea so the United States has more funds to carry out its naval operations in the Gulf."

According to a statement by the puppet defense minister at a plenary meeting of the puppet National Assembly on October 14, the U.S. imperialists demanded that the puppet clique participate in the "Star Wars" program.

Facts tell how hard the U.S. imperialists are working to embroil the South Korean puppets in their foolhardy global strategy for world domination.

Nevertheless, the puppet clique sent the "first investigation group" to the United States in March and decided to send the "second" next month in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialist master that they partake of the "Star Wars" program, thus revealing once again their dastardly appearance as colonial slaves flattering and following their master.

#### Daily Comments on Strained Gulf Situation

SK150631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT  
15 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The Gulf situation is getting complicated and strained as time flows, with growing danger of further aggravation.



Commenting on this, *Nodong Sinmun* today says the tension must be defused in this region.

The government of our Republic, from the day when the Gulf war broke out, has maintained and carried through a fair and principled stand toward this problem, declares the author of the commentary, and goes on:

The belligerent parties in the Gulf war are both non-aligned countries and, accordingly, the Gulf war is a serious problem deeply related not only to the peoples of the two countries but also to the cause of justice of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive people.

In approaching the Gulf war problem, our people have always adhered to the principles of respecting the sovereignty of the two countries and treasuring the solidarity and progress of the peoples of the non-aligned and third world countries and the interests of peace.

Regarding the outbreak of the Gulf war itself very unhappy, we refrained from getting involved in the dispute and from act of siding with and helping any belligerent party and fanning the dispute. And we hoped that the dispute would be solved fairly and impartially in a peaceful way in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole under all circumstances and manifested such view and stand.

If the Gulf war continues and the situation in the region fails to return to normalcy, it would go against the desire and interests of the world peace loving people and bring enormous losses to the belligerent parties and the Non-Aligned Movement and would be beneficial only to the imperialists. This is as clear as noonday.

The massing of the huge armed forces of the U.S. and other imperialists in the Gulf region now is little short of adding fuel to the flame.

If things develop along this course, the Gulf situation will become more complicated and acute and the expansion of the war would entail grave consequences.

Our people hope that the problem of the Gulf war will be solved peacefully at an early date in the interests of the two peoples and will maintain in the future, too, our principled stand towards this problem.

#### **GDR Military Envoy, Delegation Visit**

##### **Arrive in Pyongyang**

LD171823 East Berlin ADN International Service  
in German 1716 GMT 17

[Text] Pyongyang 17 Oct (ADN)—A delegation of the GDR National People's Army [NVA], headed by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of National Defense and chief of the Main Staff of the NVA, arrived

in the DPRK today. The delegation, which has been invited by Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, was welcomed in Pyongyang with military honors.

At a meeting with Army General O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Col Gen Streletz spoke about the performances and initiatives of the working people and soldiers of the GDR. They were making an important contribution to peace and security on the dividing line between the two largest military coalitions.

During the stay of several days in the PDRK the delegation will visit units and establishments of the Korean People's Army.

##### **O Kuk-yol Meets Group**

SK171053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—A delegation of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic headed by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the National People's Army of the GDR, flew into Pyongyang Saturday.

It was met at the airport by Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, KPA Generals Kim Pong-yu! and Kim Kwang-chin, Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin and other generals and officers and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

##### **Courtesy Call on Kuk-yol**

SK181022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT  
18 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, on October 17 met the delegation of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic headed by Fritz Streletz, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the National People's Army of the GDR, which paid a courtesy call on him and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin of the Korean People's Army and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hans Maretzki.

##### **Banquet for Delegation**

SK190447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT  
19 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet Saturday evening in honour of the delegation of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic.

O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, said in his speech that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies were displaying great vitality each day as they are based on the particular intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

He further said: We highly appreciate the invariable efforts made by the GDR people and armymen to maintain and consolidate peace and security in Europe and turn it into an area free from nuclear and chemical weapons and prevent the outbreak of another war on the German soil and express full support and firm solidarity with them.

Referring to the responsible duty of the socialist countries and armies in the work for peace and security at present, Fritz Streletz, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the National People's Army of the GDR, in his speech, said that the two countries were fully discharging their duties.

He noted the contributions made by heads of state of the two countries Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song to the cause of peace, which are a heavy blow to the imperialists who threaten world peace and pursue arms race.

He said:

All the proposals and initiatives of your country for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and reducing military strength are enjoying worldwide support.

We fully support the efforts made by your country to ease tensions in Asia.

All the achievements made by the Korean people in their work for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are conducive to the increase of socialist forces, he said, and stressed: We will, in the future, too, actively strive to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and armies.

#### **Kim Il-song Receives Polish Delegation**

SK191047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT  
19 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 19 received the visiting delegation of the All-Poland Trade Unions Alliance headed by Alfred Miodowicz, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the alliance.

Present there were Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo was also on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

#### **Commentary on Confrontation With Fascists**

SK190803 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2141 GMT 6 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October commentary: "The Flower of Democratization Cannot Blossom on a Tree Whose Root and Trunk Are All Dictatorship"]

[Text] In South Korea, the confrontation between democratic forces and fascist forces is becoming more fierce. The students, the people, and the off-stage democratic forces have joined in the struggle for democratization despite harsh suppression with guns and bayonets and attacks with teargas canisters by the ruling group. They claim that the democratization of society is their demand of vital interest that cannot be put off any longer.

However, those who attempt to fish in troubled waters taking advantage of this demand of the masses are appearing on the South Korean political scene. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is such a group. No Tae-u, the so-called president of the ruling DJP, publicizes the so-called 29 June declaration as a commitment to democratization, dazzling the people by saying that he can present them with democracy by realizing it. The United States, which is manipulating from behind the scenes, says that it supports democratization in South Korea. This situation demands that definite clarification be made as to who can mention genuine democracy and who can implement the genuine democratization demanded by the masses.

Clarifying why the issue of democratization has been raised in South Korea is a starting point for finding an answer to this question. The issue of democratizing South Korean society was raised when the U.S. imperialists, who militarily occupied South Korea, began to implement the fascist system to maintain its colonial rule. The people have never enjoyed democracy, but have been victims of dictatorial politics for the past 40 years, which consisted of the U.S. military government, the almighty police politics of Syngman Rhee, the U.S. puppets, and the military fascist rule by Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan. During this period, many people fell, shedding blood in the struggle to break the fascist iron shackles.



As shown by the June democratic resistance, the South Korean people's demand for democratization today is stronger than ever before. The process in which the issue of democratization is raised in South Korea, and in which it has become a strong demand that cannot be postponed, gives clear answer to one problem among others. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are implementing military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, do not deserve to mention democratization, nor are they able to achieve it.

Then what about No Tae-u who now professes himself to be the standard bearer of democratization? He publicized the 29 June declaration as a so-called commitment to democratization. Can one believe it? The answer is no, and only no.

No Tae-u, like traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is a military hooligan who was brought up in the root of fascist dictatorship planted by the U.S. imperialists and has challenged the democratization movement from the beginning. He is an accomplice in the coup committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan with the backing of the U.S. imperialists as an initial attempt to institute the military dictatorial regime. During the Kwangju massacre, No Tae-u was the right-hand man of the United States, as well as traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Thereafter, as puppet home minister, No Tae-u inflicted indiscriminate suppression, firing teargas canisters, against demonstrators who called for democratization.

No Tae-u has been playing the lead role in maintaining the dictatorial system as chairman and president of the DJP, the ruling party of the military fascist regime. In other words, No Tae-u is a dictatorial maniac who has shared the destiny with the vicious military fascist regime in South Korea and wielded bloody guns and bayonets playing a lead role in maintaining the military fascist dictatorship. No Tae-u is the incarnation of the fascist idea, which is incompatible with democracy. The man described above babbles about democratization, raving about some commitment. Has he become a democrat all of a sudden? This cannot be. Traitor No Tae-u never deserves to mention democratization in view of his constitution and his past deeds.

In fact, it is preposterous that the ringleader who instituted and maintained military fascist dictatorship should mention democratization. No Tae-u is only the object of overthrow in the struggle for democratization.

The conclusion is clear. Realizing democratization in South Korea is the objective of patriotic democratic forces. In South Korea, those who have the right to mention democratization are not those who have fired teargas canisters at ranks in the democratization struggle, but the students, people, and democratic forces who have struggled risking their lives amid the teargas canisters fired at them. They alone can implement genuine democracy.

The acts of No Tae-u, who is attempting to win the favor of the people, visiting various places in Seoul and provincial areas, with a fake commitment to democratization require that people should be alert to this. That a dictator puts forward a colorful promise or visits workers does not mean that he has given up being a dictator. The true color of the dictator remains unchanged.

Furthermore, No Tae-u has not even as yet repented of his responsibility for being an accomplice in the Kwangju massacre. The stain of the people's blood is still found on his person. The South Korean people should see the fascist nature and criminal deeds of No Tae-u before hearing his promises. One cannot expect anything of democratization from No Tae-u, who learned only of wielding guns and bayonets, together with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while being trained by the U.S. imperialists. Needless to say, the flower of democratization cannot blossom on a tree whose root and trunk are all dictatorship.

The South Korean developments that have ensued in the wake of so-called commitment to democratization clearly prove that one should not have any expectations of No Tae-u.

Let us see what has become of the issue of releasing detainees, among the many promises made by No Tae-u. After promising this in the 29 June declaration, No Tae-u released some detainees through the front gate, but imprisoned many more from the patriotic democratic forces through the back gate. It is clear to everyone that those who shackle people who demand democratization cannot implement democratization and that even if they advocate implementing some democracy, it cannot be democracy for the popular masses.

No Tae-u's commitment to democratization is a blank sheet of paper. No Tae-u publicizes the agreement on the constitutional revision bill, pretending as if some springboard for democratization was prepared by it, raving that he intends to conduct fair play to compete with the opposition candidates in the election. However, this is political trickery. He has put a signboard of neutrality on the cabinet consisting of his close associates and said that he would entrust the management of the election to it. This, in fact, means that he will mobilize all the power of public authority to fabricate his election.

No Tae-u is now viciously attempting to split and destroy the off-stage opposition forces that will challenge him during the upcoming election. If the fascist dictator takes power through violence, fraud, and trickery, the so-called constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system is meaningless.

Constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system does not mean democratization. Only when the dictator is eliminated from power and the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, who have patronized the dictator, is checked can the path toward democratization be opened.

That such military fascist elements as Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u are still alive and running wild means that the target of the struggle for democratization has not yet been eliminated.

If one tolerates No Tae-u, the target of the struggle for democratization, or if one, after becoming bewildered by his election pledges, expects that democratization can be achieved, this will result in losing the price in blood that the South Korean people have shed in the struggle for democratization.

While babbling about political development in South Korea, U.S. politicians are now clamoring about a miracle and the like. Although they—the ringleaders who have established the pro-U.S. military fascist regime in South Korea—let out sweet words, they cannot fool anyone.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are firmly united and struggling against the fascist dictatorship. They have unanimously asserted that No Tae-u, a traitor tamed by the United States and a military gangster, should not be allowed to take office.

The South Korean youths, students, and people demonstrated their united strength in the June popular resistance for democracy. The strength of the popular masses, the subject of history, is stronger than the sword. The key for achieving democracy in South Korea lies in the popular masses in South Korea.

The flower of democratization will blossom along the road of struggle of the masses against the aggression of foreign and fascist forces.

**Commentary on Unification Minister's Remarks**  
*SK170950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2153 GMT 16 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October commentary: "An Antinational Outburst by a Nuclear War Errand Boy"]

[Text] Ho Mun-to, the South Korean minister of the Unification Board, a right hand lackey of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, has recently exposed his true color as a flunkyst traitor through his remarks at the National Assembly. He said that turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone cannot serve its purpose and is totally impossible because our country is under the nuclear influence of the major powers surrounding it.

His sophistry is essentially the same as that of the puppet defense minister who last month slandered and defiled our assertion on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone as a deceptive peace offensive and contended that South Korea should be placed under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

Ho Mun-to's gibberish is worth the attention of people at home and abroad in the sense that he himself admitted that South Korea is a U.S. nuclear arsenal. It seems that the puppets themselves think it unnecessary to hide the crime of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets for having turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base with some 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed, as has now been well exposed. The problem is that the puppets attempted to justify their criminal maneuvers by babbling about the nuclear influence of the major powers while admitting that South Korea is a nuclear arsenal. This is an open challenge to our people and the peace-loving people of the world who call for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The puppets rave that the people would feel comfortable if South Korea is placed under the protection of a nuclear umbrella. This is a foolish concept. A nuclear base will become the first target of a nuclear attack if a nuclear war breaks out, as the South Korean people assert. How can the nuclear weapons in South Korea protect anyone? The theory on the protection of a nuclear umbrella is an excuse to justify the criminal maneuvers of leaving South Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialists for their nuclear base and is an ignominious allegation of the traitors who would not hesitate to turn South Korea into a site of nuclear war on behalf of the U.S. imperialists and impose a nuclear calamity on the nation.

Ho Mun-to, the so-called unification minister, also made absurd remarks on the issue of reunification. In response to an opposition lawmaker's question at a National Assembly session as to whether they are ready to accommodate more broadly the discussion of reunification by the South Korean students and intellectuals, the puppet raved that they cannot accept the reunification theory with the masses as its subject. This means that they cannot accept reunification based on the will of the popular masses.

Invited to a so-called reunification debate meeting with religionists held in North Chungchong Province, Ho Mun-to said that the left-leaning radical forces claim that reunification cannot be realized as long as the United States—which does not want the reunification of the Korean peninsula—remains there, and he said that this is deplorable. Ho Mun-to's gibberish that reunification can be possible with South Korea under the domination of the United States deserves the entire nation's denunciation. After all, the puppets do not want reunification, and from this very position they attempt to block even the discussion of reunification among the popular masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which negates reunification desired by the people and asserts that the nuclear weapons opposed by the people should be maintained, is a traitorous group and the worst reactionary group which has turned against the people.

The South Korean people are clearly aware once again that as long as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring remains as it is, the nation will not be able to free itself from a nuclear calamity, still less gain reunification. The traitors will not be able to escape from the judgment of the nation.

**Daily on Repression of Progressive Forces**

*SK181050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2155 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October commentary: "Reactionary Offensive Aimed at Obiliterating Democratic Forces"]

[Text] The puppets' maneuvers to repress the patriotic democratic forces by branding them as leftist procommunist forces are being perpetrated more frenziedly in South Korea.

On 15 October the puppet police headquarters arrested 11 people, including the responsible person in the leadership of the national student movement, on charges of attempting to overthrow the current regime and political system. They have kicked off commotions of full-scale search and arrest against the students of more than 20 universities, including Seoul National University, who belonged to this organization.

Using such excuses as praising the North, raising the masses' consciousness according to the call of the North, reading ideological books, and instigating workers after being employed under disguised identities, the puppets indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned the democratic forces from all walks of life almost daily.

The puppet prime minister again raved recently at the National Assembly that he will resolutely deal with the leftist procommunist forces. Today the progressive forces from all strata of society, including workers, religious people, journalists, intellectuals, artists, writers, and opposition figures in South Korea, not to mention the youths and students, strongly hold that they should force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea because the United States is not the liberator but the aggressor and that they should establish an independent democratic government.

Their calls can be summarized as follows: The nation should be independent, freeing itself from the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule; and the popular masses should achieve democracy, freeing themselves from the fascist rule.

They also called for achieving reunification by uniting the strength between the North and the South, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems. Their calls are just demands and cannot be a crime.

The puppets' suppression of these demands, branding them as that of leftist procommunists, is an open challenge to the popular masses who desire the independence and democratization of South Korean society.

The puppets raved that someone else is instigating the progressive forces from all walks of life; however, their remarks are merely a sophism designed to justify their suppression with bayonets. The South Korean people have been forced to suffer slavery and subordination under the U.S. imperialists' colonial military fascist rule for more than 40 years. Through their practical experiences, they realized that unless an end is put to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, they cannot enjoy even the basic right as human beings, not to mention national dignity, nor can they expect the reunification of the nation.

Repressing such a just advance of the people, regarding it as a crime, is an antipopular crime which can be committed only by such a treacherous nation-selling group as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, which does not want the independence of the nation, or the democratization of society and national reunification.

The maneuvers to repress the leftist procommunist forces now being perpetrated in South Korea are part of criminal maneuvers to extend the military fascist regime with the deceitful drama designed for the DJP to win in the elections by oppressing the rival forces with the bayonet as the presidential election approaches.

The puppets rave about leftist procommunist forces and so forth whenever they find an opportunity and even babble that the political remarks of the opposition figures are the same as the assertions of the North, thus slandering us. This shows that the rascals are attempting to launch full-scale repressive maneuvers against the progressive forces by linking them with us.

Selecting one's ideology and propagandizing one's ideal according to his own will are the acknowledged right of the people in the modern age.

The South Korean puppets should immediately stop the repressive maneuvers against the progressive forces from various strata who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

**Paper Urges Formation of Neutral Cabinet**

*SK161130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2147 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 12 October commentary: "Just Demand for Democratization"]

[Text] With the approach of the presidential elections in South Korea slated for December, voices demanding the formation of a great national neutral cabinet embracing all strata of people for a fair control of elections grow stronger.



The opposition parties demand this, and democratic forces in opposition circles and the popular masses are merging their voices with this demand. This is a natural reaction to the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, which noted that the current puppet cabinet is a neutral cabinet and declared that elections would be held under its control.

The South Korean people realized the constitutional revision for direct elections through bloody struggle. However, this is a basic achievement and does not mean democratization. Only when the popular masses elect the person they demand as the president through fair and just elections and open the path for democratization can the constitutional revision for direct elections have vitality. If they cannot do this, the constitutional revision for direct elections would be meaningless.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group threw the veil of a neutral cabinet over the present puppet cabinet; but it is a deception used to conceal reality. The present cabinet ministers are all underlings of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group; none represents the interest of the people. From its inception, the present puppet cabinet parroted the repressive orders of traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and challenged the democratic forces with the bayonet, thus itself discarding the signboard of a neutral cabinet.

How many people who called for independence, democracy, and reunification, as well as fair elections, have been imprisoned on the charges of attempting to overthrow the system and of being leftist procommunists even after the present cabinet was formed! Assigning control of the elections to this fascist cabinet is the same as tamely handing over the seat of power at Chongwadae to the murderer No Tae-u.

The demand for the formation of a great national neutral cabinet that embraces all circles and strata and that will conduct the elections under its control is based on the prevailing realities in South Korea and reflects the people's firm resolution to no longer leave the path for democratization blocked. The problem is that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is not trying to accept the demand of the opposition parties and the popular masses.

Appearing in a roundtable meeting with reporters on 8 October, No Tae-u rejected the demand of the people, raving that there was no such example in any country of the world. He repeatedly remarked that, as the DJP's presidential candidate, he will compete with other candidates. Then, why does he alone oppose the formation of a great national neutral cabinet? He attempts to rig his victory in the elections by fully mobilizing the violent power of the government and the fraudulent and deceptive schemes while putting on the veil of competition.

The present puppet cabinet is cracking down on the opposition forces with the bayonet and left the key to its safe in the hands of traitor No Tae-u to use for his tactics to win popularity.

It is no accident that the opposition parties denounced the current regime not only for using money and appeasement and deceptive tactics to rig No Tae-u's victory in the elections but also for mobilizing government employees in the election campaign. No Tae-u raved about practices in other countries; however, these countries did not require such a neutral cabinet for fair control of elections because basic democracy was ensured there for the people to exercise their rights of elections.

South Korea, a U.S. colony where everything is tied up with the chains of fascism, cannot be compared with other countries. The formation of a great national neutral cabinet, which traitor No Tae-u fears, is needed for the popular masses. In fact, whether a great national neutral cabinet embracing all circles is established or not is an important question that will decide whether the constitutional revision for direct elections won by the people leads to democratization or whether the people will remain in fascist slavery with the gain of their struggle lost to the dictators.

The democratic forces and the popular masses in South Korea will check through united struggle the retaking of power by the military fascist group at any cost.

#### **Daily Reviews Collectivist Management System**

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT  
19 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today carries an article entitled "The Method of Management Based on the Principle of Collectivism Is a Basic One of Socialist Economic Management."

The article contributed by the political economy chair of the postgraduate course of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School, reads in part:

Establishment of an economic management system based on the principle of collectivism and management and operation of the economy by the collectivist method is an important requirement for giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"The cooperative economy is a socialist form of the economy based on collective ownership of means of production. The corresponding method of management should naturally be, therefore, a method of management based on the principle of collectivism."

The socialist economy should be managed and operated by the collectivist method, first of all, because it is a lawful demand stemming from the principles of the man-centred philosophy that the producer masses secure their position as masters in production and management and discharge their responsibility and role as such.

Only when the economy is managed and operated by methods based on the principle of collectivism, is it possible to make the producer masses responsible for all the problems arising in production and management and solve them by enhancing their role, helping and pulling each other along, while valuing the common interests of society, the interests of all members belonging to the interests of the community, and is it possible to increase the vitality of the community as a whole.

To manage and operate the socialist economy by the collectivist method is also a demand emanating from essential requirements of the socialist system.

The socialist system is a superior social system based on collectivism, which places above anything else the demands and interests of the social community which is united into a socio-political organism, and carries them into effect. Henceforth, it is natural that the socialist economy based on collective property should be managed and operated by the collectivist method.

If it is managed and operated by the individualist method, not by the collectivist one, egoism would be fomented among the people and finally result in resuscitating capitalism and, furthermore, endangering the socialist system itself, just as continued functional disorder would cause qualitative changes in the physical organs of a patient.

The method of socialist economic management is not only a demand emanating from the nature of socialist society, but also it is decided by the law governing the process of development of socialist society. The law governing the development of socialist society reflects the process in which the transitive nature of socialist society is overcome and its communist nature is gaining in scope and strength.

The socialist economy should be managed and operated by the collectivist method also because this is an original work method of communists.

The fact that the collectivist method in economic management is an original work method of communists inheres in that it is a superior one by which to give fullest play to the enthusiasm of the working people in production and management and mobilize their collective wisdom and strength in economic construction.

Collectivism in economic management enables the working people to hold their position as masters of production and management and play their role as such, display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and ensure

unity and cooperation and thus call into play might and wisdom inconceivable for an individual person in the development of production.

As it has held fast to the principle of collectivism in socialist economic management, our party has advanced without any turns and twists in the building of socialism and communism, giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system.

To hold fast to the collectivist method in economic management and give play to its superiority and vitality—this is a steadfast stand to be maintained by our party in the whole course of building socialism and communism.

The article stresses that either the educational work for arming the working masses with the collectivist outlook on life or the question of further developing comradely unity, cooperation and assistance relationship among the producer masses, the important questions arising in firmly defending the collectivist method in economic management and giving full play to its superiority, can be successfully solved only when the party's leadership is firmly ensured.

### South Korea

**Deng Xiaoping's Son Willing To Pay Visit**  
*SK171055 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
17 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by correspondent Yi In-yong from Los Angeles]

[Text] On 15 October, Deng Pufang, the eldest son of Red Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping and director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, who was visiting the United States, said that if the Korean Government invited him to visit Korea, he would accept the invitation.

At a meeting with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, Deng, who arrived in the United States on 5 October and came to Los Angeles on that day, disclosed: "If the Korean Government invites me to Seoul, I am willing to visit there with a view to exploring a way for welfare of the handicapped."

**GDR Olympic Group Begins Week of Talks**  
*SK190607 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT*  
19 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—A delegation representing East Germany's National Olympic Committee arrived here Sunday for a weeklong visit, headed by Horst Roeder, vice president of the East German Sports and Gymnastic Union.

The four-member delegation is scheduled to meet with Pak Se-chik, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), on Wednesday as well as other

SLOOC-related officials to discuss matters of mutual interest. The delegation will also tour Olympic facilities before returning to East Germany on Saturday.

### **Citizens Urged To Vote in Referendum**

SK170255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—The Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) Saturday called on the South Korean people to vote in the national referendum on the constitutional revision, which it said will be a crucial turning point for the nation's development.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the announcement of the referendum's date, the committee asked the people to participate in the voting by saying that the Constitution, the nation's basic law, should be determined by the will of the people.

The statement said that any activities designed to sabotage the voting or violate law and order will be of no help to democratization.

Earlier Saturday, a special cabinet meeting decided that the referendum will be held on Oct. 27 and designated the voting day as a holiday.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who chaired the special cabinet meeting at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, said the coming plebiscite will mark a significant political event in the country's efforts to establish democracy and further political development.

The constitutional revision bill, featuring the direct election of the president, was approved by the National Assembly on Monday.

### **Referendum Set for 27 Oct**

SK172350 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, officially announcing an Oct. 27 date for the national referendum for a constitutional revision yesterday, vowed at the same time the national vote will be managed fairly.

The presidential public notice of the voting date came shortly after the Cabinet endorsed the plebiscite plan in an extraordinary session at Chongwadae.

The Cabinet meeting also approved a decree designating the voting day an extraordinary holiday, presidential spokesman Choe Chae-uk said.

The 130-article amendment bill with a preamble and six supplementary provisions provides for the direct election of the president for a term of five years with no reelection permitted.

The constitutional amendment bill will be confirmed as the new basic law by the participation by a majority of all eligible voters in the vote and the consent of more than half of those who turn out.

The new constitution, if finally approved in the national vote, will take effect on Feb. 25, next year, simultaneously with the inauguration of the next government.

While chairing the Cabinet session, President Chon directed ministers to ensure the national referendum is conducted in a peaceful and calm atmosphere, through which he said Korean people's ardent desire for continued national development in stability will be displayed at home and abroad.

The President was quoted as telling the Cabinet members, "The coming national referendum will be a significant political event marking a turning point in the consolidation of democracy and political development.

Mindful of the importance of the upcoming national referendum, the Cabinet must do its utmost to allow both the voting and ballot-counting to proceed in a fair, free, and calm atmosphere, President Chon said.

President Chon then called upon law-enforcement authorities to harshly deal with illegal acts such as the spreading of groundless rumors and boycott campaigns which impede the national referendum.

The Chief Executive also told all public officials to take the lead in guiding citizens to positively participate in the vote.

Meanwhile, the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] yesterday issued a statement calling for positive participation by citizens in the voting.

The CEMC announced that eligible voters for Oct. 27 referendum number 25,573,608, an increase of 6.6 percent over the figure for eligible voters in the Feb. 12 Parliamentary elections in 1985.

### **Kim Yong-sam To Convene RDP Convention**

SK190229 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0200 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] RDP President Kim Yong-sam said that he will convene an RDP national convention on 5 November, where a RDP presidential candidate will be nominated. After saying this at a meeting with reporters at his home this morning, RDP President Kim Yong-sam said: Even though I will continuously make efforts for a single candidacy, I will arrange a national convention on 5 November under any circumstances. I am looking for a place for the national convention. Along with the preparations for a national convention, he will appoint chief

organizers of 36 local chapters that have not been organized yet. However, a party convention and the organization of 36 yet to be organized local chapters are different matters.

#### **More on 5 November Parley**

SK190741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT  
19 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) decided Monday at its leadership conference to hold a national convention on Nov. 5 to nominate its presidential candidate.

The conference also decided to begin preparations for the convention by forming a preparatory committee for the convention and at the same time organize party chapters in 36 districts which still have no RDP chapters, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong said.

The Tonggyo-dong camp (the faction supporting RDP permanent adviser Kim Tae-chung) did not oppose the Nov 5 convention date but it did propose to continue negotiations on fielding a single presidential candidate, insisting that the convention cannot be a success if a single candidate is not decided in advance.

Since Kim Tae-chung had suggested separate candidacies for both himself and party president Kim Yong-sam without receiving the party's nomination, it had been a matter of controversy over whether an RDP nominating convention could be held.

The conference also decided to campaign in support of the constitutional amendment, which will be subject to a national referendum on Oct. 27, in an effort to ensure passage of the constitutional reform bill by an overwhelming majority.

#### **Candidates Begin 'Full-Scale' Campaign**

SK171018 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea's four leading presidential hopefuls Saturday began full-scale campaigning by issuing various election pledges and holding mass rallies around the country.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) President No Tae-u and main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) President Kim Yong-sam Saturday afternoon started their stumping by holding mass rallies in the provincial cities of Taejon and Pusan, respectively.

Addressing the inauguration of a Voluntary Youth Service Corps at a gymnasium in Taejon, some 140 kilometers south of Seoul, No Tae-u said that he will raise the salaries of civil servants to the level of those at state enterprises.

No, who has been officially nominated as the DJP candidate, also pledged that he will not place graduates of Korea's military academies into civil service positions, unless there is proper justification.

No's rally in Taejon will be followed by a series of similar gatherings next week in such provincial cities as Wonju, Kwangju and Chongju. The ruling party plans to hold larger-scale outdoor mass rallies that can match those of opposition candidates, beginning next week.

More than 20 million South Korean voters will elect their next president in a direct election in mid-December for the first time in 16 years, after a referendum Oct. 27 on a new constitution featuring direct presidential elections and other steps for more democracy.

Kim Yong-sam, in a mass rally in the port city of Pusan, some 320 kilometers southeast of Seoul, said that he will step up efforts to carry out democratic reforms while ensuring stability.

The 59-year-old Kim also pledged that he will iron out regional differences in socio-economic development to eliminate deep-rooted grudges between the southeastern and southwestern parts of the nation.

In a news conference on Friday, the RDP president responded to his rivals' charges that he is a man without a policy, by stressing that his economic policies will focus on a balanced distribution of income.

Although the RDP president declared last Saturday that he is running in the upcoming elections, the main opposition party has yet to officially nominate a candidate.

Meanwhile, RDP permanent adviser Kim Tae-chung and former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil also announced their election pledges with Kim Tae-chung focusing on economic policies and Kim Chong-pil addressing agriculture and fisheries development.

Speaking to a group of young leading businessmen on Saturday, Kim Tae-chung said that he will emancipate private firms from government domination.

He also said that the government will not be on the side of either labor or management, but will act as an impartial arbiter.

Now locked in a fierce competition with Kim Yong-sam over a single opposition candidacy, the 61-year-old RDP permanent adviser also plans to hold mass rallies, starting with one in Chongju, 100 kilometers south of Seoul, next Saturday.



Kim Chong-pil, attending the inauguration ceremony in Chonan of a chapter of his planned new party, announced his ten-year-plan to develop agriculture and fisheries, with a focus on special loans to farmers and fishermen to help them repay their accumulated debts.

He plans to complete the establishment of 30 district chapters, the minimum number required for the inauguration of his new party, by Oct. 29.

### Hold Mass Rallies

SK180007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Four presidential hopefuls set forth on full-scale campaigns yesterday with the presentation of visions on wide-ranging matters in Seoul and other major cities.

In Pusan, Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam began his presidential campaign trail in a rally on a seaside beach drawing nearly one million people from the port city and its vicinity.

In Taejon, ruling party nominee No Tae-u promised to protect the status of government officials in an inaugural ceremony for his youth organization.

Kim Yong-sam's intraparty rival Kim Tae-chung gave a commitment to a liberal economy in a meeting with young businessmen in Seoul.

Kim Chong-pil, former president of the old ruling Democratic Republican Party, disclosed his intention to shift huge private debts of farmers and fishermen to long-term, low-rate bank loans in a local chapter-launching ceremony in Chonan, Chungchong-namdo.

Kim Yong-sam stated here that all-out efforts would be made to put an end to a military rule and set up a civilian democratic government. Organizers claimed the audience numbered about 2.4 million but conservative estimate put the size of crowd at one million. Pusan has a population of 4 million.

"The civilian government which I will lead will be a pure, clean-handed one determinedly denying corruption. It will seek bold reforms amid stability," he said.

He said he will give the top priority of future government policies to the eradication of a chronic sense of regional discrimination.

Earlier, he had pointed to potential deterioration of the local sectionalism as a reason why Kim Tae-chung representing the Cholla provinces should give up contending with No from Kyongsang-pukto.

The RDP president told Pusan citizens, "If I come to power, I will manage to create a society in which men of integrity will be able to live better-off and their work will be duly paid off."

Accenting the need for steps for the welfare of the "underprivileged," he said no effort would be spared to promote livelihood of workers, farmers and urban low-incomeers.

Kim said sincere zealous efforts would be also made to help prepare a firm basis of mutual prosperity of labor and management.

We went on, "The new administration will establish a tradition of protecting the status of government officials. Through fair employment, disadvantage of Cholla officials will be heard of no longer."

He proposed a joint investigation along with the ruling party of financial scandals involving those in power, and also of the Ilhae Foundation which is linked with President Chon Tu-hwan.

He promised to set free all political prisoners except Communists.

"Appropriate compensation and citations will be given to bereaved families of victims in the Kwangju incident. Same measures will be made for those who devoted themselves to democratization," Kim said.

The RDP leader maintained that he is better suited to the opposition candidacy because "I will be supported by all strata of this society" with no veto groups.

No also stressed that he would guarantee officials' status and revoke controversial favors for Korea Military Academy-graduated officers in recruitment of public servants.

He was cheered by 20,000 party and "Youth Service Corps" members in and outside the Chungmu gymnasium while participating in the launch of the corps' Chungchong-namdo branch.

It was the first partial outdoor function of the government party which has shunned outdoor rallies in order to avoid public criticism of initiating "overheated" electioneering.

He will take part in similar gatherings in Wonju, Kangwon-do, Monday, Chongju, Chungchong-pukto, Kwangju and Chonju, Cholla-pukto in ensuing days.

No's mass rallies will be, however, highlighted in Taeju, his hometown, Oct. 24, in which the DJP intends to draw over 300,000.

The party plans to demonstrate the nominee's popularity in Seoul with the attraction of more than 100,000.

RDP advisor Kim said that he, given the presidency, would help business firms emerge from strict control by the official authorities.

"Some fear that I would order the reshaping of conglomerates and confiscation of illicitly-made fortunes. But I am not considering such drastic steps. I am confident in liberal economic systems," he said.

He will hold a mammoth rally in Seoul early next month.

Kim Chong-pil said that he would have agricultural and fisheries cooperatives provide long-term, low-rate loans to indebted farmers and fishermen to help them redeem a total of 1.5 trillion won. DJP and RDP officials estimate their private borrowings at 4.2 trillion won.

His campaign trail will go on until he finishes forming 51 local chapters in the first-phase plan by the middle of next month, following the first opening ceremony in Chonan. It is the second largest city of Chungchongnamdo, his native province.

#### **Kim Yong-sam Launches Presidential Campaign**

OW171307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 KYODO—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam received wild applause from some 700,000 supporters as he kicked off his presidential election campaign in a gathering at his hometown and port city of Pusan Saturday.

Kim, leader of the No 1 opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), urged the crowd to "open a new page in history by restoring democracy in our country."

He demanded an end to military rule in the country and declared he is the "most suited" candidate to end military control of the government.

Kim is one of four candidates who are stepping up their campaigns for the presidential election scheduled for December.

The three other candidates are No Tae-u president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, former Premier Kim Chong-pil, head of a new group tentatively named New Democratic Republican Party and Kim Yong-sam's rival Kim Tae-chung, advisor to the Reunification Democratic Party.

Kim Tae-chung has already been campaigning for the election but said he will make a formal announcement of his candidacy later this month.

The two Kims have so far been unable to reach agreement on who will represent the Reunification Democratic Party in the race.

No who was picked by President Chon Tu-hwan as his successor, kicked off his campaign in a rally at Taejon with a pledge to double the nation's gross national product in five years.

"If I were elected, I will double the per capita gross national product to 5,000 dollars within five years," he said.

Kim Tae-chung has made it clear that he will enter the race at the end of this month and pledged to work for fair distribution of wealth and development of medium- and small-sized enterprises.

Kim Chong-nil attended the inauguration of his new party in Chonan and laid down a new economic program aimed at modernization of the nation's agricultural and fishing industries.

He also pledged to offer financial aid to fishermen to help ease their debts.

#### **1 Million Attend Pusan Rally**

SK172356 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Pusan—Close to one million citizens jammed a seaside reclaimed area for Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam's first campaign rally in the nation's second largest city yesterday afternoon.

They cheered and chanted "Kim Yong-sam, Kim Yong-sam" incessantly during the three-hour rally.

Throngs of people came to the rally site at the Suyong Bay from early in the morning.

The 140 acres of land and a three-kilometer-long four-lane road leading to it were almost jam-packed with the crowd.

Numerous national flags, party flags, placards and signs created white waves everywhere.

Some of them read, "Let's terminate military rule," "Elect Kim Yong-sam as president," "Democratization with our hands," "Let's hoist Taegukki (national flag) on the peak of Mt. Paektu (in North Korea).

One placard attached to one of 20 balloons read, "I appreciate Pusan citizens."

Kim and his followers reached the seaside location in a motorcade of over 100 vehicles at around 3:20 p.m.

He was on board a truck-turned-open car, similar to one which Kim Tae-chung used in his Kwangju rally.

The procession was frequently stopped by throngs of citizens. But drivers and passengers of automobiles on the other lane allowed the procession to continue, waving their hands and some chanting his name.

A rare parade of fishing boats proceeded to the bay from nearby Koje-do island where the opposition leader was born and his father is still engaged in fisheries.

About 40 youths, seemingly university students, staged a demonstration, shouting that Kim is not entitled to the presidency.

They drew little attention and soon dispersed voluntarily.

The audience was entertained by a vocal quartet and traditional four-member percussion band.

Organizers claimed that an estimated 2.4 million citizens took part in the rally. Pusan population is about four million. Police put the number of crowd at 500,000.

Earlier in the morning, RDP Kim attended a breakfast prayer meeting at the Commodore Hotel along with about 1,000 supporters.

Kim later dropped in at the Pusan Catholic Center, where he talked with members of the Pusan diocese.

Kim then sped on an open car to the Suyong Bay, where he looked genuinely surprised at the huge size of crowd. He kept punching his fists to the air with excitement.

#### **Kim Yong-sam Issues Pledges**

SK171313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1300 GMT  
17 Oct 87

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Well-known opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Saturday before a cheering crowd of more than one million that he will carry out democratic reforms while ensuring stability in the country.

The civilian government I lead will be an honest and clean government. It will root out corruption and carry out bold reforms, Kim told a mass rally held in his hometown port city of Pusan, 320 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

More than a million people, the largest number in 16 years, from Pusan and nearby towns gathered in the political rally to welcome the 59-year-old main opposition Reunification Democratic Party president with repeated shouts of Kim Yong-sam, Kim Yong-sam.

The next presidential election will be the critical one that will determine our nation's destiny. We should not choose figures from the military so as not to prolong the military rule, Kim said, and called on the people to step up efforts to accomplish an election revolution to put an end to military dictatorship.

The rally was the first of such kind for Kim Yong-sam after he declared last Saturday that he is running in the next presidential election expected to be held in mid-December.

I consider myself most suited to completely terminate the military regime, said Kim. If I become president, the government will be ruled by the people.

Kim accused the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party of resorting to massive bribery and other unfair tactics to make the elections rigged.

Kim reiterated his call for a caretaker cabinet to ensure fair elections, charging the government and the ruling party with mobilizing public officials and handing out money and gifts in an attempt to buy votes.

If elected, I will release all political prisoners, except those convicted of activities for communism, he went on to say. Appropriate measures will be taken to reward the victims of the 1980 civilian uprising in Kwangju and others who sacrificed themselves for the cause of democracy.

I have judged that only I can win the election against the government party because I have support from all walks of life. If there were a guarantee that my support for Kim Tae-chung would realize democratization, I would concede to him, the RDP president told the crowd carrying placards favoring him, his big portraits and national flags. If I come to power, I will manage to create a society in which men of integrity will be able to live better-off and their work will be duly paid off, he added.

In South Korea, four leading presidential hopefuls, including ruling party presidential candidate No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam, RDP permanent adviser Kim Tae-chung and former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, started full-scale campaigning for the next presidency.

President Chon Tu-hwan is to step down next February at the end of his single, seven-year term.

#### **Kim Suggests Three-Way Talks**

SK162349 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[By Kim Sung-pok]

[Text] Pusan—Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam proposed a meeting among President Chon Tu-hwan, ruling party leader No Tae-u and himself to talk about the setup of a suprapartisan interim cabinet.

In a press meeting at a hotel here, he said the caretaker cabinet is required to guarantee free and fair elections.

The offer for a tripartite meeting is widely regarded as a deliberate snub of intraparty contender Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Yong-sam had previously called for a meeting of four political leaders including Kim Tae-chung.

"I propose that President Chon and the representative of the ruling and major opposition hold a talk as early as possible to discuss the formation of the cabinet," he said.

If the President has serious intentions of holding fair elections, Kim Stressed, Chon should accept the offer.

He declared that the RDP would welcome anyone who is determined to join hands with the party in terminating a military rule and inaugurating a democratic civilian government.

In a reply to a question later, he denied that the attraction of "democratic figures" to his party is aimed at enhancing his edge over Kim Tae-chung for the presidential candidacy.

"Let's not speak of the trifle question any longer. The Saturday rally is meant for Pusan citizens to complete a program to put an end to the military dictatorship and elect a civilian as the head of state," he said.

Kim strongly hinted that he, who has formally announced his bid for the presidency, would form a cabinet exclusively with his followers, if he wins the December poll.

"The cabinet will comprise those with true competence. There are many outstanding people around me," he said, when asked to unveil a shadow cabinet lineup.

He went on that he guarantees the status of bureaucrats. "All officials but political appointees will be retained in their posts except political appointees," he said. [sentence as published]

Referring to the problem of fielding a single opposition candidate, Kim said, "The Pusan rally will be a junction on the issue. If the great Pusan citizens do not show an ardent support for me, I will give up the race."

He, however, foresaw that some 1-1.5 million people would gather at the site near Suyong Bay this afternoon.

Turning to economic matters, he claimed that the termination of the "military dictatorship" is a prerequisite for the realization of an advanced welfare economy.

The first thing the next government should do is to clean up corruption, he said, maintaining that the Korean economy is characterized by collusion between large businesses and political power.

"The undemocratic, government-led economy has brought about growth in form and not in substance with the poor becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer," Kim said.

Charting his economic policies, Kim called for the establishment of a free market economic order as the first of "four principles" for the construction of a welfare society.

To establish the free market system, the creativeness of private enterprises should be strongly encouraged, he said.

The second principle is the democratization of the basic economic order, including fairness in free competition in the market.

The third is the improvement in the distribution of welfare and income with the fourth being harmony between the government support for the private sector's self-help efforts and social security policies.

When the new government adheres to these four principles, the national economy will achieve a substantial growth with sufficient and even distribution of what is produced.

The most important prerequisite for carrying out these economic policies is to establish a "clean, honest and democratic government," Kim said.

When he arrived at Kimhae Airport in the suburb of Pusan, he was welcomed by about 1,500 supporters.

From the airport, he drove to the Tongyang Hotel in downtown Pusan, where he stayed overnight. His sedan was followed by some 30 buses carrying his supporters.

Almost every utility pole in the downtown area had posters inviting people to attend the Saturday rally at the Suyong regatta site.

"Your choice is between democratization and military rule," one poster said. "Kim Yong-sam comes to Pusan to put an end to the military government," another declared.

#### **More on Talks With Chon, No**

SK161304 Seoul YONHAP in English 1254 GMT  
16 Oct 87

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Main opposition party President Kim Yong-sam Friday proposed a tripartite conference among himself, President Chon Tu-hwan and ruling party presidential candidate No Tae-u to form a neutral cabinet to ensure fair presidential elections.

If President Chon has no intention to carry out a rigged election in the next presidential election, Kim said. He has no reason but to accept my proposal to form a neutral cabinet for fair elections.



Asked about why he has not included Kim Tae-chung in the meeting, the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) president said that the tripartite meeting is appropriate because President Chon can reshuffle his cabinet. No represents the ruling party and he himself leads the opposition party.

Kim Yong-sam's Friday proposal is different from his demand for a quadripartite meeting in the past, in which his rival Kim Tae-chung, permanent advisor to the RDP, was included as well as the cited three top politicians in the nation.

Kim made the remarks in a news conference held on arriving in this port city to hold his first public rally in his presidential campaign on Saturday. Pusan, the second-largest city some 320 kilometers southeast of Seoul, is his main political base. Referring to a single opposition candidate in the next presidential election to be held in December this year, the 59-year-old Kim said that the scheduled Pusan rally will make a decisive opportunity to choose a sole opposition presidential candidate.

More than 1.5 million citizens are expected to participate in the rally, said Kim. That will show how people support my candidacy.

I will welcome any individuals and groups if they want to end the long military rule and to democratize the nation, he continued, whatever they have done in the past and wherever they are now.

The Pusan rally is being organized to give Kim Tae-chung a surprise which will force him to give up the idea of seeking presidential candidacy, an aide to Kim Yong-sam said earlier.

In addition, Kim Yong-sam also announced his economic policies focused on a balanced distribution of income in an effort to wipe out his rivals' allegations that he is a man of no policy.

**No Pledges To Raise Public Servants' Pay**  
*SK180036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
18 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Taejon—Ruling party presidential nominee No Tae-u made yet another election pledge here yesterday promising to raise the salaries of public servants "to the level of state-run enterprises."

He said that the retirement age for lower-ranking government employees from grade six down would be raised to 61 from the present 58 during the tenure of the next president.

No, who was nominated as the presidential candidate of the Democratic Justice Party last June, made the commitment during a rally marking the activation of a "Voluntary Service Corps" branch in Chungchongnamdo.

The special appointment of graduates of the Korea Military Academy in civil service positions should be discontinued, No said.

The employment of military academy graduates retiring from active duty has drawn wide criticism from ordinary civil servants as they hinder their normal promotion opportunities.

The DJP head and presidential nominee said that he would reward the great hardships of the nation's civil servants in the process of national modernization with "fundamental improvements in treatment" and "fair and just personnel management."

Place of origin, family ties, education background and all other factors will be completely prevented from influencing appointments and promotion, No assured.

To prevent superiors from arbitrarily reassigning subordinates, firm standards will be instituted and applied in personnel affairs, he said.

No said that under his presidency, no public servant will be dismissed or be subject to any discrimination without the application of established regulations.

**Kim Tae-chung May Form New Opposition Party**  
*SK162338 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
17 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung declared yesterday that he would run for president although he has yet to decide in what capacity he would join the race.

He told MBC-TV "I will run for the presidency... I have been under great pressure from the people to succeed in fielding a single opposition candidate but at the same time to not give up running in any case."

The opposition leader, who is competing with Kim Yong-sam to become the main opposition's presidential candidate, foresaw that it would be hard for the Reunification Democratic Party president to hold a nomination convention later this month without his contest.

"I share the same equity in the RDP with president Kim Yong-sam because we have cooperated equally in forming the party. Prior consultation between the two factions is inevitable if the convention is to be held smoothly," he said.

Yet, he acknowledged that Kim Yong-sam, who he said is armed with "a brilliant political career, long record of struggle (for democracy) and great capabilities," deserves to run for the presidency. "He has prepared for the presidential candidacy for the past 17 years."

The RDP permanent advisor refused to accept the allegation that he has already begun organizing his own party by beefing up structures of his personal supporting group, the Institute for Democratic Constitution and Human Rights.

He, however, strongly suggested that he would need a new party in case he has to run for president simultaneously with Kim Yong-sam without the RDP nomination.

"In that case, the organization may become related to the formation of a party," he said.

Kim explained that his controversial idea of "dual candidacy" with Kim Yong-sam without a party nomination as a last-ditch effort not to dissolve the party and leave room for dramatic concession by one to the other candidate at the last minute.

"It appears to be natural to blame the idea. But it is not an official decision nor a formal proposal," he added.

Kim Yong-sam and his followers harshly criticized the idea as an "out-right denial of the principle of democratic party politics, branding it as "absurd and ridiculous."

The RDP advisor, in the second TV interview since his reinstatement in July, said that he could "absolutely never accept" the other Kim's persuasion not to run, citing opposition by the military.

In July, senior Army officers in private setting expressed their rejection of Kim Tae-chung as a president or as a candidate.

As to the possibility of winning in a four-way contest with No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, Kim said that an election is "decided by the people."

"Mr. Kim Yong-sam said yesterday (Friday) that he can win even if four men run. But I cannot say for sure and we have to carry on campaigning before making a prediction. An election is like a biological matter. Your cannot tell what will happen tomorrow."

#### **Expresses Certainty on Running**

SK161320 Seoul YONHAP in English 1315 GMT  
16 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, permanent advisor to the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Friday expressed his official intention to run for the next presidency.

In an interview with the Munwha Broadcasting Corp., Kim said, it is certain that I will run for the next presidential elections under any circumstance, although I have not yet decided what measures to take for the candidacy.

This means that he has yet to decide on running as an independent or representing a possible new political party which supports his official candidacy.

In recent straw votes at several universities and regions, he went to say, I have attracted the largest number of the votes.

However, the 61-year-old Kim did not rule out the possibility that he might give up the race for the next presidency, by adding that if the president of the RDP, Kim Yong-sam, is proved to be more popular among the people while stumping, I will give up the race before the elections.

#### **Northwest Airlines Suspends Flights Again**

SK170014 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Northwest Airlines (NWA) announced yesterday that it cancelled services to Seoul through Oct. 31 due to the resumption of "an illegal, wildcat strike by Korean employees."

In a prepared statement, NWA said "following intense negotiations, Northwest and the Korean union reached an agreement Oct. 9 to end the month-long labor dispute. Despite signing that pact, the union instructed its members Oct. 14 to reinstate their illegal walkout."

"A Northwest negotiator met around-the-clock with the union Wednesday night in an unsuccessful attempt to avert the wildcat action," it went on.

The flight service of the airline that has been suspended since Sept. 25 was to be normalized from Wednesday. But, normal service was deferred until Oct. 31 due to the fresh strike.

"Northwest is making alternative transportation arrangements for its Korean passengers while it renews efforts to resolve the dispute by Oct. 31," it said.

#### **Union Protests Cancellations**

SK180032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The labor union at Northwest Airlines yesterday issued a statement in protest against the measures of the U.S. commercial airliner to stop the flight operation until Oct. 31.

In the statement, the union insisted that the U.S. commercial carrier's steps is not only to pressure the union but to cause passengers inconveniences.

The company and the union failed yesterday to meet for negotiations because the airliner decided to halt flight operations.

Meanwhile, Japanese employed by Northwest supported the Korean employees' move by supplying the striking Koreans with coffee and other soft drinks Friday night.

**Editorial on Aftermath of Labor Disputes**

SK180111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Oct 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Follow-Ups on Labor Strife"]

[Text] By now, the nation is largely relieved from the tremor of epidemic labor disputes which have swept no less than 3,400 workplaces of all kinds across the country since last July, jolting the national economy and disturbing social stability.

However, still evident are labor strikes which, though confined to isolated cases, have flared up again over the employers' alleged breach of labor-management agreements worked out earlier or the discrepancy between the two sides in interpreting certain clauses included in their bilateral accords.

There is even such an instance as the alleged retaliation by management against workers who had been active in the previous dispute, as illustrated in the case involving an American airlines which has canceled its service to Seoul in the face of a resumed protest strike by Korean employees.

According to a tally compiled by the Labor Ministry, wage increases have been found as the primary motive for 74 percent of the recent nationwide labor strikes, although understandably compounded with other demands ranging from the right to organize an independent trade union to improved working conditions.

As for the wage hikes, most of the workplaces have managed to settle the issue by setting pay scales at somewhere between the levels initially presented by labor and management. However, it is to be stressed that, as suggested by the U.S. airlines' instance, the labor conflict can hardly be resolved by a wage increase and management's recognition of an independent trade union alone.

What is essentially needed are bona fide efforts on the part of both labor and management to settle their bilateral issues through earnest dialogue and compromise and, furthermore, to duly abide by the agreement they ironed out.

Noteworthy in this connection is a Labor Ministry scheme to step up its supervision over strike-prone work sites to see whether employers live up to the accords reached with employees. What should also be subject to the surveillance are allegations about management's retaliatory steps against workers implicated in earlier strikes, attempts to suppress rightful trade union activity and other potential causes of labor conflict.

Indeed, comprehensive and astute follow-up measures are required to resolve the impact of the recent spell of labor strikes, so as to prevent the recurrence of disastrous labor-management disputes in the future.



## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### Official Seeks Postponement of Manila Summit

BK160701 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Malaysia wants the meeting of heads of government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, to be postponed if there is further trouble in the Philippines where the meeting is scheduled to be held. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Tok Muda Dr Abdullah Fadzir said Malaysia is concerned about the political situation in the Philippines. He said the situation now is very fluid and volatile. He hoped the leadership there can restore peace and order. The Philippine Government had assured ASEAN member countries that the situation was under control.

#### Mahathir Addresses Commonwealth Meeting

For reportage on the speech by Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed at the opening of the Commonwealth heads of states meeting in Vancouver, Canada, and other Commonwealth activities, see the International Affairs section of the 16 October *West Europe Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

#### UNMNO Youth Group Want Labor Minister Sacked

BK171259 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1236 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—More than 5,000 people who attended a rally organised by the youth wing of the United Malay National Organisation [UMNO] (major partner of the ruling national front) Saturday want Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed to sack Labour Minister and Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] Deputy President Lee Kim Sai from the federal cabinet. The rally styled the "Malay public rally" also wants the MCA to leave the ruling coalition government if the party felt it was no longer feasible for it to remain in the national front.

These were two of the 10 resolutions adopted at the rally attended by acting UMNO youth head and Sports and Youth Minister Najib Abdul Razak, other UMNO Youth Executive Council members and leaders from Malay associations and organisations.

The rally wants Lee sacked from the cabinet because of what it said is his "insolent" attitude towards the Malays and for "never getting tired" of raising issues touching on the position of the pribumis (indigenous people) in this country.

Among the other resolutions adopted were ones urging the government to be firm and not to bow to pressure and racial threats from any party, whether friend or foe,

over the appointment of non-Mandarin educated Chinese headmasters and senior assistants in national type Chinese primary schools and urging the MCA and other national front component parties to stop secret or open pacts with the opposition parties in the country aimed at jeopardising and challenging the honour and integrity of UMNO and other national front component parties.

The rally at the TPCA Stadium in Jalan Raja Muda here began at 3 pm (0700 GMT) and ended at 5.35 pm (0935 GMT) amidst heavy rain and strong winds.

No untoward incident took place at the rally.

Meanwhile, the Peninsular Malaysia Malay Teachers Union considers the mammoth rally by UMNO youth and another scheduled by UMNO on Nov 1 as "an effort to unite and determine the future direction of the Malays." (The Malays are a major race in a multi-ethnic Malaysia)

Union Chairman Dr Hanafiah Sudin told news agency of Malaysia *Bernama* Saturday the Malay community should give their full support to the rallies and join forces towards returning to the original struggle to maintain the status of the Malays in the country.

He depicted MCA's move to team up with opposition Democratic Action Party DAP over the appointment of non-Mandarin educated Chinese teachers as administrators in Chinese primary school as "hiding one's hand after throwing a stone" (trying to cover up guilt).

Dr Hanafiah said the union stood firmly behind Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim's stand on the matter and urged the minister not to give in to pressure from any group.

### Singapore

#### Editorial on Intrusion Into Malaysian Waters

BK180927 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 17 Oct 87 p 18

[Editorial: "A Call To Reason"]

[Text] Four Singapore national servicemen strayed into Johor several months ago. They should not have. When the Singapore Government found out, the men were punished and an official apology was made to the Malaysian government. There was no attempt to deny the incident. It would not have been right. It would also not have been necessary because Singapore's relations with Malaysia are such that mistakes like this can be admitted and an apology tendered, in the knowledge that there would be understanding and acceptance. The Malaysian government did accept the apology and the little indiscretion of four Singapore youths did not become a public issue. This is how relations between two countries are best conducted.

Last week the issue became public. What followed in Malaysia was that sections of the Malaysian press, some political groups and even the odd political leader or two started to levy charges against Singapore out of all proportion to the issue. Singaporeans should be familiar with this kind of effervescent reaction from across the Causeway. This is not the first time it has happened and, alas, probably will not be the last.

That these rumbles are recurrent makes it tempting to view them like bad weather. You may understand its causes but there is nothing you can do about it except learn to live with it. However, relations with Malaysia are far too important for Singapore to treat the problem with such indifference.

Therefore there is a need to try and answer some of the allegations being made in Malaysia. Was Malaysian sovereignty violated? Technically, yes. When soldiers or aircraft or fishing boats of one country stray into another's territory, sovereignty is violated. Yet on any one day in the world, it would not be unusual for some nations to have this happen to them. Frequency, of course, does not justify an act. But once it is accepted that the transgression is unintentional, most nations do not brand it a violation of sovereignty and make an issue out of it—unless there is an urge to pick a quarrel. The Malaysian Defence Minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has said that he did not regard it as a serious violation of the country's sovereignty and it is clear that his government does not want a quarrel. But it would seem there are vocal lobbies in Malaysia which want to do just that.

Another charge is that the voyage of the four Singapore soldiers was intentional. And the intention was not theirs personally but that of the Singapore Government for a range of ulterior motives against Malaysian security. Clearly Singapore owed Malaysia a satisfactory explanation and clearly the Malaysian government was satisfied. That satisfaction was expressed by no less than the Malaysian armed forces chief, General Tan Sri Hashim Ali, who said: "I find the allegations by certain quarters that Singapore was up to no good unacceptable. To my mind,...the intrusion was accidental and unintentional."

There have been calls to see the soldiers appropriately punished as evidence that Singapore views what they did as a serious offence. That is a fair demand and Singapore has done that, for Gen Tan Sri Hashim has said: "We believe that given the level of the offence, the punishment meted out...is sufficient. I don't think we want to press further for harsher punishment."

Those that are protesting in Malaysia want an assurance that this act will not be repeated. Nobody can place a foolproof injunction on accidents and what has happened was an accident. Malaysians, however, can rest assured that the Singapore Armed Forces will be on full guard against any similar mishaps involving wayward soldiers.

### **Foreign Ministry Says No To Rejoining UNESCO**

*BK190355 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0347 GMT 19 Oct 87*

[Text] Singapore, Oct 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Singapore said it will not rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, despite the decision of its controversial director-general Amadou Mahtar M'bow to step down.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday that Singapore left the UNESCO three years ago for its own reason which was unrelated to the recent controversy surrounding M'bow's bid for a third term.

The United States and Britain had also pulled out from the organisation because they were dissatisfied with M'bow's alleged extravagance and anti-western bias.

The spokesman said that Singapore did not leave UNESCO for the same reasons as the United States and Britain.

Singapore left UNESCO three years ago in protest at what it said was the disproportionate contribution expected from small, fast-growing nations such as Singapore to UNESCO's budget, the spokesman said.

M'bow announced at the weekend he would end his bid for a new term as UNESCO director-general after four inconclusive ballots of the executive board. The board on Sunday nominated Spanish biochemist Federico Mayor.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Phnom Penh Criticizes UN Resolution**

*BK180224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Station commentary: "A Resolution That Runs Counter to the Trend of Dialogue"]

[Text] During its current 42d General Assembly, the United Nations once again adopted an erroneous resolution on the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia. This resolution completely runs counter to the prevailing trend of dialogue toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. This resolution was actually the result of pressure brought to bear by the imperialists, expansionists, and some other international reactionary forces now faced with increasing difficulty in preserving the illegal seat of their lackey, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, in the United Nations under the label of the so-called Coalition Government.

It should be recalled that for the past 8 years, the United Nations has adopted its erroneous resolution on this problem, a resolution which totally belies reality in Cambodia and the region. This resolution has demanded

that the Vietnamese Volunteer Army be pulled out of Cambodia while refraining from condemning the genocidal Pol Pot clique which committed most heinous crimes against the Cambodian people. This completely runs counter to the aspirations of the Cambodian people as well as that of the progressive public in the world who categorically call for the elimination of the criminal Pol Pot and his close associates from the world community.

We have stressed on many occasions that the presence of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on Cambodian territory is in response to the earnest call of the Cambodian Government and people for their liberation from the threat of genocide at the hands of Pol Pot and in the spirit of mutual assistance. In light of the gradual progress of the Cambodian revolution, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army has already conducted five partial withdrawals so far, and will proceed with the sixth withdrawal this November. Whether or not there is a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army will completely pull out in 1990 as previously announced.

Since liberation, the PRK has controlled all of the territory and has brought to the country and people of Cambodia development in all fields. On the contrary, the so-called CGDK has no territory, is a government in exile, and has no population. It survives at present thanks only to the injection of aid from the Beijing expansionists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the rightist Thai reactionaries. Because of its daily worsening acute internal dispute and division, the CGDK is moving steadily toward total collapse. Therefore, it is not possible to force the Cambodian people to accept the so-called CGDK. Therefore, the latest erroneous UN resolution evidently does not contribute to the promotion of talks. Instead, it constitutes an unfair support for the other side and serves the interests of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and other international reactionary forces. Such a stand taken by the United Nations can only take the long-stalemated Cambodian problem and problem of regional peace a step backward.

Like the other countries in Indochina, the PRK has made unreserved efforts to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problems in Southeast Asia. We have displayed many a good-will gesture to reduce confrontation between conflicting Cambodian parties and between countries in the region. However, thus far, the reactionaries have sought by all means to obstruct the ongoing trend and have refused to respond positively to this goodwill. Therefore, one wonders whether this UN resolution accords with the trend of the era, or is it regression?

In fact, not only does such a position fail to contribute to the trend toward negotiation, but it also constitutes support for the criminal Pol Pot clique and a number of reactionary forces which are continuing to shed the blood of the Cambodian people.

The erroneous resolution of the United Nations cannot preclude what is actually taking place now in Cambodia, nor will the reality of the Cambodian problem and the problem of Southeast Asia develop according to this erroneous resolution. In particular, these problems can be resolved by themselves, outside the United Nations. It has been known that over the past 40 years, wars in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and other regions in the world have all been settled outside the framework of the United Nations. Samdech Sihanouk himself admitted during his talks with Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov in Belgrade on 12 October that the Cambodian situation cannot be settled through the use of force, nor can it be resolved by majority votes at various international institutions.

We fully reject this resolution and demand that the United Nations re-examine the good-will aspirations of the PRK as well as all those who really want peace. We also express our understanding and sympathy with countries forced to vote against their will, and voice deep thanks to countries which supported the precious goodwill of the PRK.

#### **Thai Border Military Activities Reported**

*BK171322 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1208 GMT  
17 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Oct (SPK)—During the week ending 10 October, Thai L-19's and F-5's carried out six reconnaissance flights over the intersection of the Cambodia-Laos-Thailand border (Preah Vihear Province) and O Smach and the sector from Ampil to Kouk Romiet (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province), located from 1-4 km inside Cambodian territory.

On the ground, Thai gunners fired from 160 to 600 shells into the areas of the three borders intersection, Chan Kraham, and Hills (?200) and 278 (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province).

At the same time, the KPRAF in cooperation with Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action 140 enemy soldiers crossing the border from Thailand for sabotage purposes, and seized 74 assorted weapons and a considerable quantity of other materiel.

#### **Special Envoy Pays 10-Day Visit to Seychelles**

*BK161347 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT  
16 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 16—President Heng Samrin's special envoy Long Visalo, assistant to the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, paid a ten-day visit from Sept. 28 to Oct. 7 to the Republic of Seychelles at the invitation of the Progressive Front of Seychelles People. (P.F.S.P.)

While there, Long Visalo was received by James Michel, deputy secretary of the P.F.S.P. and minister of state for information and civil service. On that occasion, he



informed his host of the real situation in Kampuchea, the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people and the P.R.K.'s goodwill to solve the Kampuchean and Southeast Asian issue through negotiation.

James Michel expressed his firm support for the P.R.K.

The special envoy also held talks with ministers of national development, interior, posts and communications and vice minister of political organization of the Republic of Seychelles.

### Commentaries on UN General Assembly Resolution

#### VONADK Hails Vote

*BK180315 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Station editorial: "The Profound Significance of the Successful Vote Endorsing the UN Resolution Demanding That Vietnam Unconditionally Withdraw All Its Troops From Cambodia"]

[Text] The 42d UN General Assembly discussed the Cambodian problem on 13 and 14 October. Following a detailed 2-day debate, the UN General Assembly voted to endorse a resolution sponsored by 63 countries. This draft resolution condemned the Hanoi aggressors and demanded that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respect the right of the Cambodian people to determine their own country's destiny without external interference or pressure. This 42d UN General Assembly endorsed this draft resolution with 117 votes, 2 more than last year. As for the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their friends who had conducted all kinds of tricky schemes even before the opening of the UN General Assembly, during the course of the Assembly, and during the UN General Assembly debate on the Cambodian problem in an attempt to prevent representatives of various countries from voting for the above-mentioned resolution, they won only 21 votes made up entirely of the Vietnamese and Soviet allies.

Therefore, the 42d UN General Assembly's endorsement of the resolution demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia with an even greater margin of favorable votes than in the previous year constitutes, on the one hand, a most bitter, shameful, and serious setback for the Hanoi aggressors and associates and, on the other hand, a brilliant victory for the Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as DK president courageously fighting against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Hanoi aggressors. This is another big victory in addition to the victories won by our Cambodian people on the battlefield during this 9th rainy season. It also constitutes a brilliant victory for friendly countries, near and far, in

the world, especially the ASEAN countries which have actively and consistently assisted and supported the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, a victory for all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving forces over the forces of expansion and aggression, a victory for the principles of international law and the UN Charter over the law of the jungle that advocates only brute force.

Therefore, the victory won at the 42d UN General Assembly bears a most profound and dynamic political significance. It constitutes powerful encouragement for the Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and all patriotic Cambodian resistance forces which, under the most difficult conditions and while making all kinds of sacrifices, are fighting valiantly against the expansionist, annexationist, and genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors right on the battlefield at present.

The overwhelming votes of 117—even more than in the previous year—which endorsed the resolution demanding that Vietnam unconditionally and gradually [chea bantar bantoap] withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own country's destiny without any external interference or pressure amount to a considerable political pressure on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and a blow to the stubborn spirit and position of the expansionist Hanoi warmongers. Moreover, this vote by 117 countries really represents the wish of the entire international community which categorically opposes and vehemently condemns the war of aggression of the Hanoi authorities in Cambodia and demands that the Hanoi authorities unconditionally and gradually withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

Through this resolution, these countries have firmly opposed and totally rejected all kinds of tricky schemes successively hurled out by the Vietnamese enemy, the Soviet Union, and their associates both outside and inside the United Nations. This very significant success stems on the one hand from the efforts made in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors right on the battlefield by the entire Cambodian people, the entire National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and all patriotic Cambodian resistance forces. On the other hand, it stems from the active and vigorous assistance and support as well as the unreserved and consistent efforts of all friendly countries, near and far, in the world, particularly the ASEAN countries in contribution to the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors both on the international stage and in the United Nations.

The Cambodian people as a whole and our CGDK highly appreciate this consistent support and effort and would like to express their sincere and profound gratitude to the ASEAN countries and all friendly countries in the world. We hope that they will continue to actively and

vigorously support our struggle and that they will continue to strongly and consistently squeeze the Hanoi aggressors by all means and in all forms until the Vietnamese authorities are forced to respect and implement the resolutions the United Nations has adopted on the Cambodian problem for the past 9 years.

#### **VODK Cites 'Significance'**

*BK190324 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Station editorial: "The Profound Significance of the Victory of the Votes Adopting the UN Resolution Demanding That Vietnam Unconditionally Pull Out All Its Forces From Cambodia"]

[Text] On 13 and 14 October, the 42d session of the UN General Assembly debated the Cambodian problem. Following a 2-day careful debate, the UN General Assembly voted to adopt a resolution sponsored by 63 countries. This resolution condemns the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and demands that Vietnam unconditionally pull out all its forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any interference or pressure.

The current UN General Assembly adopted this resolution with 117 votes, 2 votes more than last year. As for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices—who have carried out all kinds of deceitful maneuvers since before the start of the UN General Assembly session, during the session, and until the session debated the Cambodian issue, in an attempt to prevent various countries' delegates from voting to adopt this resolution—they received only 21 votes; all of them are from allies of the Vietnamese and the Soviets.

The fact that the 42d UN General Assembly session has voted to adopt the resolution calling on Vietnam to pull out all its forces immediately and unconditionally from Cambodia with an overwhelming majority even greater than last year is, on the one hand, a bitter, disgraceful, and most serious defeat for the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies and their accomplices. On the other, it is also a brilliant victory of the Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK, headed by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which is bravely and courageously struggling against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators. This is another victory added to our Cambodian people's success on the battlefield in the ninth rainy season. This is also a brilliant victory of friendly countries the world over, particularly the ASEAN countries, which have actively and persistently assisted and supported the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It is a victory of peace, justice, and independence-loving forces over aggressor forces. It is a victory of the principle of international law of the UN Charter over jungle law, which favors brute force.

The victory at the 42d UN General Assembly session has a profound and very strong significance. It is a great encouragement to the entire Cambodian people, the DK National Army, and all patriotic Cambodian resistance forces, which are courageously and valiantly struggling on the battlefield in a trying and harsh situation with all kinds of sacrifices against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territorial annexationists, and race exterminators.

The overwhelming 117 votes, 2 votes more than last year, which supported and adopted the resolution calling on Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally pull out all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference or pressure, are a great political force pressuring the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and smashing the spirit of the stubborn Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists and war-mongers. Moreover, the 117 votes represent the will of the entire international community, which categorically opposes and firmly condemns the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia, and demands that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies immediately and unconditionally pull out all their aggressor forces from Cambodia. Through this, people have completely opposed and rejected all the deceitful maneuvers successively carried out by the Vietnamese enemies, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices, both outside and inside the United Nations.

This significant victory is the result of the efforts of the entire Cambodian people, the DK National Army, and all patriotic Cambodian resistance forces to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield on the one hand, and on the other, of the active and vigorous assistance and support and tireless and persistent efforts of friendly countries the world over, particularly the ASEAN countries, for the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, both in the international arena and at the United Nations.

The entire Cambodian people and our CGDK highly appreciate this assistance and support and persistent efforts and would like to express sincere and most profound gratitude to the ASEAN countries and friendly countries the world over. We hope that they will continue to vigorously and actively support and assist the Cambodian people's just struggle and that they will continue to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors through every means and every form more vigorously and persistently until forcing the Vietnamese enemies to abide by and implement successive UN resolutions on Cambodia during the past 9 years.

#### **VOK Views Vote as 'Victory'**

*BK190816 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Oct 87*

["Political commentary": "The Victory of the Cambodian Coalition Government at the United Nations"]

[Text] Since 1979, the Cambodian problem at the UN General Assembly has been one of the major issues debated upon and a resolution has been made requiring

that all Vietnamese forces be pulled out from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves.

On the night of 14 October 1987, the 42d UN General Assembly session voted to adopt a resolution drafted by ASEAN and sponsored by 63 countries with 117 votes for; 21 against, because these are countries from the Soviet bloc; and 16 abstentions. This is a great victory for the Cambodian Coalition Government. Last year, only 115 countries voted to support the resolution. This year, we received two additional votes. At the debate on the Cambodian issue, delegates from various countries, in particular from peace- and justice-loving countries, including the ASEAN countries, China, and the United States, condemned the illegal act of aggression of Vietnamese forces against Cambodia and demanded that Vietnam abide by UN resolutions calling on Vietnam to pull out all their forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people hold elections to freely choose their leaders and a regime they like under UN supervision. The delegates said the fact that Vietnam insists on occupying Cambodia has very bad consequences for Vietnam and for stability and security in Southeast Asia. Because this results in Vietnam's isolation and loss of all kinds of relations with the international community. It is also a serious threat to security in the region; this could spread to the whole world.

Why has the Cambodian Coalition Government received such a great number of supporting votes? An overwhelming number of countries have voted to support the Cambodian Coalition Government more than the previous years because this government represent the Cambodian people's will and the Cambodian nation's legitimate representative, and is struggling to chase out foreign aggressor forces from its fatherland. This is not a government propped up for the interests of any foreigner. It is these just conditions that have led the world to support and recognize the Cambodian Coalition Government as the legitimate one to occupy Cambodia's seat at the United Nations. Since 1979, people have not recognized the Phnom Penh regime, which is propped up by Vietnam, because this regime is not from the Cambodian people's will. Furthermore, this puppet regime does or decides something only at Vietnam's orders to serve Vietnam's interests. It does not have any power to decide the country's destiny. In legal terms, the current regime in Phnom Penh does not possess the sovereignty to decide the country's destiny and lead the Cambodian people toward peace and national independence with territorial integrity.

The opposite characters of the Cambodian Coalition Government and the current regime in Phnom Penh result in increasing support from the international community and the Cambodian people, both within and outside the country, for the former. This kind of overwhelming support has greatly moved us and is greatly acknowledged. However, this is not enough. We should

be resolute in doubling our efforts to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese so as to force them to sit at a negotiating table to end the conflict in Cambodia politically.

Cambodian people of every political tendency who are currently living within and outside the country and everywhere are glad and sincerely grateful to the 117 friendly countries that have voted to support this resolution. This is a heavy blow to force Vietnam to quickly pull out from Cambodia. We consider this a victory for the Cambodian Coalition Government and the Cambodian people in this important international arena.

**SRV Sends Equipment, Ammunition to Battambang**  
*BK180635 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer*  
*in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has learned that Vietnam just sent 14 truckloads of assorted equipment and ammunition to Battambang Province at a time when it has announced that it would withdraw some more troops from Cambodia. The same source of information stressed that the transported ammunition was destined for an important military operation to be carried out in the western region of Battambang Province, particularly along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Earlier, there was a report saying that Vietnam had pulled out its troops in Regiments No O-2, O-3, and O-82 of Division F-9 from Yeang Dangcum, O Dong Aranh, and Soriya camps in Nimit Commune, Sisophon District, Battambang Province, and replaced them with Heng Samrin soldiers. However, in the Phnum Malai area, Vietnam sent another battalion of soldiers taken from Kompong Cham Province. These soldiers belonged to detachment No 779 equipped with 105-mm artillery pieces.

## BRIEFS

### More Returnees in Northwest

Phnom Penh SPK October 9—In September this year, 18 people misguided by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Preah Net Preah District, Banteay Meanchey Province, 360 km northwest of Phnom Penh, bringing along eight assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition. The returnees, who came in three groups and individuals, included five ex-Pol Potists. By the end of August this year, the district had received 110 such people, including 65 ex-Pol Potists, who brought with them 47 assorted guns and a good number of military gear. The returnees ranked from privates to platoon leaders. All the returnees spoke of their past miserable lives, due to the shortage of food, medicines and the disintegration among the three factions. They are helped to embark on a new life and enjoy full citizenship. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 9 Oct 87 BK]*



### **Cultural Delegation to CSSR**

Phnom Penh, 13 Oct (SPK)—A Cambodian cultural delegation led by Information and Culture Minister Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, left this morning for Czechoslovakia to attend the pre-premiere screening of a Cambodia-Czechoslovakia coproduction on the Pol Pot clique's crimes against the Cambodian people in general and against a Czechoslovak doctor in particular. This film will be screened in Cambodia on the ninth national day (7 January). [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1248 GMT 13 Oct 87 BK]

### **Assembly Delegation to SRV**

Phnom Penh, 13 Oct (SPK)—A delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Soy Keo, member of the Nationalities Commission, left this morning for Vietnam. The delegation will exchange experiences with Vietnamese National Assembly members on legislative work. It was seen off by Tep Vong and Nu Beng, vice chairmen of the National Assembly, and Do Minh Chau, adviser of the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1250 GMT 13 Oct 87 BK]

### **Delegation to East Europe**

Phnom Penh SPK October 17—A delegation of the semi-weekly *Pracheachon* (People) of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Editor-in-Chief Ms Som Kimsuor, who is also member of the PRPK Central Committee, left Phnom Penh Wednesday [14 October] for a tour of five socialist countries in Eastern Europe: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Hungary. While there, the delegation is expected to sign various cooperation agreements. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 17 Oct 87 BK]

### **Indonesia**

#### **Press Comment on Relations With Vietnam**

##### **Mokhtar on Cambodia, ASEAN**

BK171224 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
9 Oct 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnam Uses Less Praiseworthy Ways"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was apparently displeased by Vietnam's efforts to appear flexible on the Cambodian issue in the eyes of the international community.

Vietnam's course of action gave the impression that it wanted to set Indonesia against the other ASEAN countries. In its press release based on a statement issued by a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman in Hanoi, the Vietnamese Permanent Mission to the United Nations announced that several countries, including ASEAN,

will be invited to observe the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia this year. This, the press release alleged, was in line with the Indonesian foreign minister's proposal at a meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in Ho Chi Minh City last July.

According to Mokhtar, the Vietnamese statement is not based on truth. While it is true that during the meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, Mokhtar did explore Vietnam's willingness to respond to the UN secretary general's proposal on the partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia, Mokhtar was referring to the withdrawal of troops as one of the factors leading to the settlement of the Cambodian problem as a whole, not just the partial withdrawal which is carried out annually, and which might as well be called a mere rotation of troops.

In the overall context of seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem, the issue of troop withdrawals is inseparable from the holding of talks among rival Cambodian factions, national reconciliation, and the holding of a free general election in the country.

If the partial withdrawal turns out to be a rotation of troops and the presence of international teams is for observation purposes only, it is obvious that Indonesia and other ASEAN countries will take no part in it. As for the issue of troop withdrawals, Indonesia's stand is shared by other ASEAN countries.

If Vietnam claimed that it was Mokhtar who had proposed sending observers to the annual withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia, that could only mean that Vietnam was trying to set Indonesia against its ASEAN partners.

Vietnam has now even stated that it is ready to attend the cocktail party [two preceding words in English] initiated by Mokhtar, whereas earlier, it categorically rejected such an initiative. This also gives the impression that Vietnam's word cannot be trusted. However, Vietnam does not care about this impression to appear flexible, while ASEAN and the CGDK are inflexible.

We all know that the Cambodian problem is complicated. Besides Vietnam, the PRC is also involved. It is not only because the two countries are currently still engaged in the border confrontation, but also because the PRC does not want to see Vietnam, its old foe, become stronger and more powerful by its domination of Indochina. This is why the PRC continues to support the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, a solution to the Cambodian problem cannot be separated from that of Sino-Vietnamese rivalries. Even among the ASEAN countries themselves, there are certain aspects which might present an obstacle to efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. In this connection, we may look at the Sino-Thai relations.



which are quite close, to the extent that the PRC can influence Thailand to act in such a way that a settlement to the Cambodian problem should not undermine the Khmer Rouge's interests.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union also wants to have a foothold in Southeast Asia and Vietnam has so far been the only country that offers the opportunity because Moscow has given significant assistance to it. Moscow's assistance is needed for Vietnam's involvement in Cambodia as well as for its own national reconstruction.

Therefore, it is understandable that Moscow does not want to see an early solution to the Cambodian problem or at least it will not urge Vietnam to find a solution to the problem. However, we hope that the new policy pursued by Mikhail Gorbachev will lead to a different stand on the Cambodian issue.

The parties involved in the conflict might well dispute as untrue our views and the analysis described above.

Nevertheless, it will not be wrong to know that indeed there are factors that can present obstacles to the efforts to solve the problem. At least, our analysis will be able to caution some well-meaning, but unsophisticated people who try to solve the issue.

Such people can easily be misused by those who do not want to see a settlement to the Cambodian problem.

#### **SRV Reaction to UN Vote**

*BK171334 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In reaction to the UN General Assembly's new resolution on Cambodia, a statement carried by Radio Hanoi monitored in Bangkok last Thursday [15 October] said that the new UN resolution had ignored what the radio described as morality and reality. The Vietnamese statement added that the Cambodian problem would be solved without the UN auspices.

As is known, the UN General Assembly has, since 1979, always passed an ASEAN-sponsored resolution on Cambodia. Therefore, the latest resolution, passed by the UN General Assembly with 117 votes for and 21 against the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, is the ninth resolution which has called for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. The new resolution believes that such a withdrawal will be one of the requirements of a just and lasting solution to the Cambodian problem. Other requirements are independence, the right of self-determination, and noninterference from external forces.

What interests many observers this year is the increase of two votes supporting the resolution despite the absence of CGDK President Sihanouk because of his 12-month leave of absence. As a substitute, Prime Minister Son Sann delivered his speech on behalf of the CGDK.

Vietnam's initiative, assisted by the Soviet Union, to take part again in the UN General Assembly debate on Cambodia, obviously failed to change the scenario of the Cambodian problem. During the UN General Assembly sessions, Vietnam also launched diplomatic moves, including unofficial talks with Cambodian resistance factions and the offer of a high-level position for Prince Sihanouk. The effectiveness of Vietnam's diplomacy can probably be judged from PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's remarks in Beijing last Wednesday when he said that the Cambodian problem remains the key to the normalization of Sino-Soviet Union relations.

#### **Bilateral Talks Planned**

*BK170829 Jakarta International Service in English  
0800 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Indonesia and Vietnam would be meeting in either Jakarta or Hanoi in November for talks on more details about Kampuchea with due considerations to the [word indistinct] of the problematic situation. He added it would be a preparatory meeting and hoped it would be useful and give significant results.

Minister Mokhtar made these remarks to President Suharto yesterday. He added that it would be a bilateral meeting that [words indistinct] other ASEAN countries.

#### **ASEAN Support Urged for U.S. Bases in Region**

*BK161032 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN  
in Indonesian 7 Oct 87 p 6*

[Editorial: "Foreign Military Bases in ASEAN"]

[Text] At a recent meeting in Singapore, a Philippine senator, Raul Manglapus, called on all ASEAN member countries to adopt a collective stand on the issue of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Raul Manglapus is a Philippine political figure who lived in the United States for a long period of time when former President Marcos was in power. Manglapus returned home only after Marcos was ousted, and he was recently elected as one of the country's 24 senators. Manglapus is now chairman of the Senate's National Defense and Security Committee.

Before Marcos declared the martial law and assumed all executive powers in 1972, Raul Manglapus was the country's foreign minister.

In view of Manglapus' background, experience, and current position, the proposal he made in Singapore is worth studying.

Manglapus' dictum is that the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines is not only in the interests of the Philippines, but also all ASEAN member countries.

He views as ambivalent the attitudes of other ASEAN countries in the sense that these countries only want to benefit from the presence of such bases, while allowing the Philippines to bear alone the burden of hosting such bases.

If the Philippines is allowed to bear such burden, the result will be continued instability in that country, and in the long run, such instability will affect all of ASEAN. Such are Manglapus' views.

Manglapus' views imply that all ASEAN countries should collectively support the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines in a formal manner to the extent that the issue of the military bases should become ASEAN's concern.

If that happens, the issue of the bases will no longer be a dilemma in the Philippines political life. The Philippines are now facing a dilemma in that if they decide to remove the bases, they will lose their revenues and protection, while on the other hand, if they retain the bases, they will lose their image as true nationalists.

However, is it realistic to expect that the upcoming ASEAN summit in Manila in December will formally support the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines—something that Manglapus apparently wants.

In an interview with the magazine *Military Technology and Strategy*, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stressed that the 1967 Bangkok Declaration called for the removal of military bases in the region. However, people realized at that time that the presence of military bases was a historical fact and time was needed for their removal. The issue of foreign military bases is also a bilateral issue between the host country and its foreign partner.

The concept of Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality [ZOPFAN], announced in Kuala Lumpur in 1971, has also strengthened the 1967 Bangkok Declaration.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar once viewed the permanent deployment of Soviet military forces in Vietnam as a setback [preceding word in English] to both the Bangkok Declaration and ZOPFAN. Speaking to newsmen at that time, Mokhtar said: "If I meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach again, I will ask him in a straightforward manner. What is wrong with you? We in ASEAN are working for the removal of foreign military bases, while you have instead invited foreign bases into your country!"

Viewed from this angle, it is obvious that Manglapus' expectation that the upcoming ASEAN summit will formally support the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines is definitely unrealistic.

If the presence of foreign military bases is put on the agenda of the Manila summit as recommended by Raul Manglapus, the leaders' talks will inevitably depart from what was stipulated in the Bangkok Declaration on the removal of foreign bases.

The Soviet Union once proposed the idea of ending its military presence in Vietnam (it never calls its presence in Vietnam military bases) as soon as the U.S. bases in the Philippines are dismantled.

Will such a proposal be acceptable to Philippines political figures, including Raul Manglapus?

Nevertheless, we do admire Senator Raul Manglapus who has called on ASEAN countries to discuss the presence of foreign military bases in the Philippines and in Southeast Asia in general.

**Mokhtar Welcomes Expanded Trade With Fiji**  
*BK161608 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
1500 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] In principle, Indonesia welcomes Fiji's desire to broaden its trade relations with the country. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this in connection with Fiji's statement on broadening its economic relations with Indonesia along with other countries.

According to the minister, any country which seeks trade relations should be welcomed because no country can survive without trade and foreign economic relations.

On Indonesia's stand concerning the current Fijian republic administration, Minister Mokhtar said the situation is still unclear. Up to now, no country has accepted the military administration.

**FRG Interior Minister Zimmermann Arrives**  
*BK181335 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
1200 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] FRG's Interior Minister Dr Friedrich Zimmermann flew in to Sukarno-Hatta International Airport at Cengkareng this afternoon to begin a 5-day official visit to the country as the official guest of Interior Minister Suparjo Rustam. He was welcomed by Interior Minister Suparjo Rustam, Indonesian Police Chief Lieutenant General Mohamed Sanusi, and other high-ranking officials of the Interior Ministry and of the Police Department.

Replying to questions by reporters, the FRG interior minister said that one of the questions which will be discussed with high-ranking Indonesian officials is international terrorism, as well as bilateral cooperation aimed

at solving this problem. Zimmermann added that international terrorism has become the problem of all nations, and, therefore, international cooperation is needed to overcome it. In addition to terrorism, bilateral police cooperation between the two countries against the drug menace will also be discussed.

According to the FRG interior minister, bilateral police cooperation between the two countries has begun with the visit of a 70-member Indonesian police contingent for an educational course in the FRG.

During his 5-day stay in Indonesia, the FRG interior minister will make a courtesy call on President Suharto tomorrow, in addition to holding talks with Interior Minister Suparjo Rustam and meeting with Armed Forces Chief General Benny Murdani, Indonesian Police Chief Lieutenant-General Sanusi, Justice Minister Ismail Saleh, and General Yuga Sugama.

After leaving Jakarta, Zimmermann will visit the Bogor police training center where Indonesian-FRG cooperation against the drug menace is being put into practice. On 21 October, the FRG interior minister will head for Bali before leaving for Thailand the following day.

## BRIEFS

### Outstanding Foreign Debts

Indonesia's outstanding (disbursed) foreign debts reached U.S. \$34 billion as of March, of which about 75 to 80 percent was soft loans, Bank Indonesia Governor Arifin Siregar said here yesterday. He told newsmen after meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha here that the country's debt services for this fiscal 1987-88 beginning in April are estimated at about Rp. 6.76 trillion (\$4.09 billion), up by 61.7 percent from Rp. 4.18 trillion last fiscal year. [Excerpt] *Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Oct 87 p 1 BK*

### Laos

**Statements of Support for PRK Initiative**  
*BK161431 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Recently, the MPR Foreign Ministry issued a statement noting that the PRK Government's new constructive initiative clearly shows the PRK's sincere aspirations to resolutely support a movement to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia.

The British radio, BBC, pointed out that it was the newest peace initiative and the strongest indicator ever showed by the PRK and Vietnam; it shows that the PRK and Vietnam are seriously considering a dialogue with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. BBC quoted Samdech

Norodom Sihanouk as saying that the speech read in his name at the 42d UN General Assembly session did not represent his stand whatsoever but that of the Khmer Rouge.

AFP observed that after 8 years of total deadlock, the next few months might be the most crucial period for settlement of the Cambodian problem.

VOA stressed that it was the latest plan in a move to seek ways to resolve the Cambodian problem.

The Thai *Bangkok Post* newspaper on 9 October offered a view that it was the strongest peace overture ever made by Phnom Penh.

### Activities of SRV Border Delegation

**Received by Nouthak Phoumsavan**  
*BK171032 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 17 (KPL)—"The Lao-Vietnamese border delineation marks not only a normal frontier between the two countries, but it also has become a frontier of friendship and cooperation in line with the aspirations of the two countries' parties, governments and peoples," said Nouthak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

N. Phoumsavan stressed this viewpoint when he received here yesterday Nguyen Van Loi, head of the border committee of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, who is leading a delegation of the Vietnamese coordination border commission, on a visit to Laos.

The first vice-chairman deeply appreciated the successful delineation of border marks achieved by the Lao-Vietnamese coordination border commission.

For his part, Nguyen Van Loi gave a brief report on the execution of border delineation by the commission of the two countries. He further pledged to strengthen bilateral cooperation in this field on the basis of the great friendship, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation existing between the two countries.

**Border Protocol Signed**  
*BK190455 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Oct 87*

[Text] In the afternoon of 16 October, the joint Lao-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Lao border committees signed a supplementary protocol on the redelineation of the border in areas where rivers and streams mark the border in accordance with Article 7 of the supplementary treaty. This treaty, signed by the Lao and Vietnamese governments in late January 1986 on the border delineation between Laos and Vietnam, is aimed at redelineating borderlines in certain areas where rivers and

streams are involved. After working together in these areas for more than 3 months, on 6 April the two sides in the joint border delineation committee officially completed the redelineation of the border in areas where rivers and streams mark the border and the erection of border markers.

Respectively representing the Lao and Vietnamese governments in signing the supplementary protocol were Khamphon Boutdakham, deputy minister of interior and head of the Lao-Vietnamese Border Committee, and Nguyen Van Loi, head of the Border Committee of the Council of Ministers of the SRV and head of the Vietnamese-Lao Border Committee. Attending the signing ceremony were, on the Lao side, Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs, and, on the Vietnamese side, Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Receives New Cuban Envoy**  
*BK171024 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT  
17 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 17 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the Lao PDR, president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, received here yesterday the new Cuban ambassador to Laos, Jose Manuel Garcia Torres.

In their talk, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed his congratulations to the new Cuban ambassador and wished him success in his work here, thereby contributing to developing the fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries for the benefits of the two peoples and the defence of peace and sovereignty in this region and in the world.

Present on this occasion was Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister for foreign affairs.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Discusses World Situation**  
*BK160952 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT  
16 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, Oct. 16 (KPL)—“The world situation is tense, but fierce and complicated, but it is in favour of the revolutionary forces,” said Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting-president of the Lao PDR and president of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, at a conference held here on Oct. 14 to review the success of the 2nd Congress of the LFNC.

“Nevertheless,” he went on to say, “everyone has to raise his vigilance, maintain his just stance, lead a pure life and has to foil all enemies’ schemes in time.”

Referring to the front’s duty, he said that the front is an organization to unite all forces, social strata and religions to materialize the party’s policy on the basis of correctly applying the dictatorship of the proletariat and adopting a new better conception.

“And it has the duty of training new generations of socialist men to take part in the management of the government, economy and society,” emphasized the president of the front.

**Somlat Chanthamat Attends Arts Exhibition**  
*BK190340 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Ministry of Culture opened an exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and other art objects produced by Lao artists in Vientiane to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The pictures entered in the exhibition were done in oils, water colors, and pencil and express our national tradition of fine culture and fine arts as well as propaganda materials depicting our Lao people’s struggle and production. In addition, wood carvings for decoration and daily use, ceramics, and earthenware in various forms, such as medicine containers, produced by professional and amateur Lao artists from various factories and units were also displayed at the exhibit. The exhibition will be opened for public viewing for 2 more weeks

Attending the arts exhibition were Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of its Propaganda and Training Board and vice chairman of the central-level committee in charge of organizing the celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a number of ministers and deputy ministers, and several high-ranking cadres from various services. Diplomats from the socialist countries in Laos were also invited to attend the opening of the exhibition.

**BRIEFS**

**FAO Assistance**

Vientiane, October 13 (KPL)—“FAO in coordination with World Food Programme is seeking measures to assist the Lao PDR, especially its ten provinces affected by drought,” said J. Toczek, representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization, at a press conference held here yesterday at his office. He further informed at the press conference held in anticipation of the World Food Day (Oct. 16) that FAO had provided agricultural tools, fertilizer and insecticide as well as technical assistance to help the local people in the drought area rehabilitate their production. Programmes are being undertaken on the utilization of water, compost and irrigation system in Vientiane and Savannakhet Provinces as well as the improvement of Nabong agricultural school (Vientiane), the building of forestry school (Luang Prabang) and the supply of anti-drought experts to help Laos. Since 1987,



FAO has granted an aid worth more than 4 million dollars to the Lao PDR for the development of water-resources and soil research for boosting agricultural production, animal rearing and rural development. FAO's help in the field of forestry work in order to minimize the practice of nomadic cultivation and to promote family economy was also noted at the press conference. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 13 Oct 87 BK]*

### Peace Committee Delegation Returns

Vientiane, Oct 15 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao PDR led by Singa Sikhotchounnamali, president of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations, returned here after attending a conference to mark the 40th anniversary of the relations among Asian countries. The conference, held in New Delhi, was attended by 34 delegations with 265 members. The conference recalled the development in Asia in the past 40 years and exchanged views on the emergence of Asia, Asia in world economy, Asian society as well as the common inheritance and value of Asia. The participants also pointed to the need for further promoting and consolidating relations between countries with different social systems in order to achieve an even more effective cooperation. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 15 Oct 87 BK]*

### October Revolution Celebrated

Vientiane, October 13 (KPL)—The Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC on October 10 sponsored a conference on the promotion of seminars on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the great Russian October Revolution. The conference, attended by more than 50 cadres from various state institutions, reviewed the seminar activities in Vientiane and laid down a programme of actions. Speaking at the conference, Sopha Khotphouthon, deputy-head of the propaganda and training board, congratulated what has been done in anticipation of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, and emphasized the content and objective of the seminars. In his conclusion he urged the participants to overcome all difficulties, and score more achievements in honour of the anniversary. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 13 Oct 87 BK]*

## Philippines

**Assassination Threats Reported Against Aquino**  
*HK160454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 16 (AFP)—Rebel troops under fugitive Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan are out to assassinate President Corazon Aquino, her spokesman said here Friday.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters that intelligence reports showed that "soldiers under Gringo" were determined to kill the president because "that is the only way they can get rid of her".

Col. Honasan led the August 28 coup attempt which left 53 dead and almost 300 wounded in the capital including the president's only son, Benigno.

"Threats against her life are very real, we have information. They want to hit her," the presidential spokesman said.

Mrs. Aquino said Col. Honasan and his men had wanted to kill her and her family during the coup attempt but the colonel has denied this.

Mr. Benigno spoke of the assassination plot to explain why journalists were not taken Thursday to cover Mrs. Aquino's visit to Bulacan province north of Manila in central Luzon, where the coup attempt was launched.

Asked about the assassination plot, Mrs Aquino told reporters at the presidential palace that the danger of being killed "has been there since I ran for the presidency."

"I guess it's one of the hazards of public service."

Mrs Aquino, whose politician husband was assassinated in 1983, is a devout Roman Catholic and self-proclaimed fatalista.

### Palace Security Tightened

*HK170112 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 87*

[Text] Presidential security officers consider very real the latest threat on the president's life, prompting them to further tighten the guard on the chief executive. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno revealed intelligence reports received by Malacanang that rebel soldiers under Colonel Gregorio Honasan plan to assassinate the president. Secretary Benigno added that a number of cabinet members have also received death threats. Meanwhile, Benigno said the concern to the president's life was one reason why the trip of the president to Bulacan was kept away from newsmen. Benigno said the PSG [Presidential Security Guard] was apprehensive the newsmen would write all events on the trip thereby tipping off the (latter's plan). [Benigno recording indistinct]

### Laurel Offers To Take Over Government

*HK190834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 19 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP)—Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel Monday said he could agree to head a new government if the country's military forced resident Corazon Aquino from power, but only on condition that they "go back to the barracks" afterwards.

But Mr Laurel, who resigned as foreign minister last month in the wake of a bloody coup attempt, told foreign reporters that he wanted Mrs. Aquino's government to remain in power until the president's term ends in 1992.

He also confirmed he would join forces with rightwing opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile, but only for locals poll set for January 18.

Describing himself as a "jobless vice president" and a "spare tire," Mr Laurel said that his eventually assuming the presidency in the case of Mrs. Aquino's ouster by military factions "would depend on the scenario."

If the military takes over and want him "just to be a front ... that would not be something acceptable," he said, but added: "If, for instance, after taking over they go back to the barracks, that's another point."

Mr Laurel, 59, said he saw no reason to quit the vice presidency, and that his temporary "tactical alliance" with Mr Enrile would aim at fielding joint candidates in places where one or the other is strong, such as his family bailiwick of Batangas Province, or Mr Enrile's Cagayan Province.

He said the alliance would take place through the revival of the Nacionalista Party (NP) to which he and Mr Enrile belonged until it broke up after former President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in 1972. Mr Laurel said he was against martial law being proclaimed anew. Such a move, he said, would be untimely and unnecessary, and he called on Mrs. Aquino to instead carry out a genuine national reconciliation by including representatives of the non-violent opposition in her government.

**Manglapus Outlines Foreign Policy Priorities**  
*HK161251 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 16 Oct 87 pp 1, 9*

[By M. Ronquillo]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus yesterday endorsed the renegotiation of the country's huge foreign debt through a government-to-government negotiations.

In a news conference in the Senate, Manglapus also said that he does not foresee any radical change in the country's foreign policy directions but pledged to "make foreign policy an instrument for stability."

The news conference was preceded by his farewell speech which was delivered in near tears before a packed, admiring gallery and teary-eyed colleagues.

Manglapus, 69, said that with presidential approval, the foreign affairs department could set the stage for the renegotiations for the country's huge foreign debt along the plan proposed by his former colleagues in the Senate.

Senators Teofisto Guingona Jr. and Alberto Romulo have proposed the broad outlines on how to renegotiate the country's foreign debt, involving essentially "negotiations on a political level" to get better terms.

The outline involves the creation of a new negotiating panel to be headed by a diplomat, direct negotiations by the Philippine government with creditor countries and preferably with the support of a cartel of heavily-indebted Third World countries to be led by the Philippines.

"If the President so chooses, then the department can make the necessary arrangements for a renegotiation of the country's foreign debt," Manglapus said.

The country has a \$28.2 billion external debt, \$13 billion of which is covered by rescheduling terms signed last July between a Philippine debt panel and an advisory group of the country's 483 creditor banks.

Congress wants to reopen the debt negotiations, saying better terms than those obtained in the July accord can be forged by negotiating directly with the creditor countries.

Manglapus said he expects no dramatic change from the present foreign policies of the country but added the need to help stabilize the country but added the need to help stabilize the country politically and economically appears to be the dominant thrust of his administration.

He said sensitive diplomatic negotiations should be done with skill and savvy and this often result in compromise agreement.

Declining to go into the specifics of his policies, Manglapus said he still has to discuss with President Aquino and her Cabinet the administration's stand on the U.S. military bases here but said any stand would be based on "some unchangeable principles."

During the last congressional campaign, Manglapus said he was opposed to the indefinite stay of the U.S. bases here which he said is in line with the agreement of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations to declare the region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

He said the Sabah issue, the political appointees in the department and problems at the passport division are some of his other major concerns.

Manglapus said he does not foresee any resentment in Washington over his appointment to the sensitive post. The hostile relationship which he and other exiles in the U.S. had with the Reagan administration during the Marcos government must have been erased with the change of government here, Manglapus said.

**Urges 'New Directions'**

HK180354 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY  
MORNING POST in English 18 Oct 87 p 2

[By Agnes Chung]

[Text] The Philippines will become an economic power in the region by the year 2000, providing democracy continues to be upheld, the country's new Foreign Secretary, Mr Raul Manglapus, predicted in Hong Kong yesterday.

Making his first speech in the new post yesterday afternoon after being sworn in by President Corazon Aquino, Mr Manglapus said the Philippines had the resources, the constitution and the growing industries to be such a power "if we remain stable and united".

Now that Filipinos can make their voice heard in their country's affairs, economic and social stability would be achieved, he said on a visit to Hong Kong.

It was fitting Mr Manglapus said, that he was here to deliver his first speech as Foreign Secretary, as it was in Hong Kong that Filipinos plotted the recovery of freedom from Spain at the turn of the century. "I am here to tell you that we are continuing that democratic revolution" he said.

Mr Manglapus insisted: "We must at all costs stabilise that revolution. We will accept all foreign embraces that are fraternal. We will have no use for foreign relationships designed to crush us either from the extreme right or from the extreme left".

Asked whether there would be any change in Philippine foreign policy attitudes to towards the U.S. Mr Manglapus said that in recent years not all American embraces had been fraternal.

"It was our experience that in the last years of martial law, the special concerns of the United States (resulted in) continued support from some sections of the U.S. Government for Marcos," he said.

"I think that this has moved us on towards a more realistic appraisal. We have to acquire new directions in our U.S. policy. We must abandon the romantic basis of our policy that has existed in the past".

Mr Manglapus would not add to President Aquino's stated policy of keeping all options open for the future on the issue of the continued presence of American military bases in the Philippines, after the present agreement expires in 1991.

But, having just resigned from the Senate and from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on National Defence, in order to become foreign Secretary, Mr

Manglapus noted that studies were in progress, both in the Senate and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on what approach should be adopted in future.

"Do we adopt a business relationship and insist that the Americans pay rent? Or do we accept that the bases are there for regional defence? Or do we go beyond the bilateral relationship and look for a regional basis for the bases? What does the region have to say?"

Mr Manglapus was "very confident" that the summit meeting of ASEAN Heads of Government, due to be held in Manila in December, "can be held with the utmost security and success" and that current unrest in the Philippines had not led to any serious formulation of objections to holding the summit as scheduled.

Commenting on the political rift between President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador Laurel, who recently resigned as Foreign Secretary, Mr Manglapus pointed out that since Filipinos voted separately for the vice-presidency "it is really a separate political vehicle from the presidency. It tends to generate a separate agenda".

Mr Manglapus, who previously served as Foreign Secretary under former President Garcia, wryly observed that "since Garcia was from one party, and then Vice-President Macapagal was from another, Macapagal spent four years out of office, campaigning for the presidency".

In an interesting aside, Mr Manglapus indicated a bomb blast last week at the Garden Hotel in Makati, owned by Japan Air Lines, "was not a Philippine arrangement. Our information is that the blast was not indigenously generated."

Yesterday's briefing was organised by the Ateneo Alumni Association of Hong Kong and Philippine Association of Hong Kong.

During the lunch, which preceded Mr Manglapus' address, the audience was entertained with numerous songs, including the famous Magsaysay Rumba all of which were penned by the new Philippine Foreign Secretary.

**Stolen Armored Personnel Carrier Recovered**  
HK180216 Hong Kong AFP in English 0144 GMT  
18 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 18 (AFP)—Unidentified men Sunday sneaked an armoured personnel carrier out of the main Army base here but later abandoned it as security forces chased after them, police said.

The men drove the vehicle out of suburban Fort Bonifacio and abandoned it at the University of Santo Tomas near the presidential palace, police said.

Radio reports said that six rebel troops had been arrested after they commandeered the armoured personnel carrier from the Army base, but police could neither confirm nor deny the reports.

Captain Rizalino Sombillo, a Manila police investigator, said the vehicle was taken out of the base at about 2 a.m. (1800 GMT) and found three hours later at the University of Santo Tomas.

Metropolitan Manila Governor Jejomar Binay said in a radio interview that the U.S.-made V-150 carrier, a tank-like vehicle with a mounted machine-gun, was apparently intended to protect a fugitive coup leader who was set to hold a news conference in Manila Sunday.

The officer was identified as former Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan, a leader of underground right-wing groups loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. The government linked him to a fresh coup plot against President Corazon Aquino last week.

There was no immediate reaction from the presidential palace and the armed forces on the case of the armoured vehicle.

Manila remained calm Sunday and business went on as usual after radio stations broadcast news of the incident.

#### **Rebels Meant To Attack Palace**

*HK180510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT  
18 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 18 (AFP)—Philippine soldiers Sunday foiled an apparent attempt to attack the presidential palace by rebel soldiers who had sneaked an armoured personnel carrier (APC) out of the main army base here, a police official said.

Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre, overall chief of police in Manila, said a marine corporal, whom he identified as Abraham Siazon, had driven the APC out of suburban Fort Bonifacio and was later joined by five rebel troops.

The alarm was raised and a hunt for the commandeered carrier launched at dawn Sunday after it was discovered that the corporal had used a fictitious name to sneak the vehicle out of the base, the official said.

The rebel troops escaped after abandoning the U.S.-made V-150 APC, a tank-like vehicle with a mounted machinegun, at the University of Santo Tomas (UST) near the presidential palace three hours after they commandeered it, Brig. Gen. Aguirre told the private radio station DZRH.

He said that the university area was apparently a rendezvous point for troops planning to attack the presidential palace, adding "it's good we were very prepared so they were not able to push through with their plans."

The police chief said the military had tightened security around the palace after receiving reports late Saturday that a group led by fugitive coup leader Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan "would do something."

A flag of the Guardians, a military fraternity which has been linked to past coup attempts, and a cap with an inverted Philippine flag, a traditional sign of war, were found inside the abandoned vehicle.

The rebel troops had earlier taken the carrier to the north expressway, one of the two main entry points to the capital, but turned back after seeing government blockades, the brigadier general said.

He said the military would launch a series of raids on suspected "safehouses" of Lt. Col. Cabauatan following Sunday's incident.

Earlier, Metropolitan Manila governor Jejomar Binay said in a radio interview that the vehicle was apparently meant to protect a press conference Lt. Col. Cabauatan was due to address at the UST at dawn Sunday.

Foreign correspondents who were invited to the conference said they were unaware that the vehicle had been stolen and left the area at daybreak after the fugitive coup leader failed to turn up.

Mr. Binay said Cpl. Siazon was accompanied by seven other people who rode in a jeep full of ammunition, while the armed forces said the marine corporal had taken an M-60 machinegun from the carrier when he escaped.

The official said he had contacted Mrs. Aquino during the incident, adding that "the president was happy to know that the attempt was aborted again."

President Corazon Aquino has survived four coup attempts since she took power following last year's popular February uprising.

Rebel troops led by renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan were repulsed in an attack on the palace during the foiled August 28 coup attempt.

There was no immediate reaction from the palace on the latest attempt.

No other rebel movements were detected in the capital Sunday, he said.



### Officials Play Down Theft

HK190938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT  
19 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP)—Philippine officials Monday played down the theft of an armoured vehicle as a propaganda ploy by rebel soldiers rather than part of a fresh coup attempt, but troops remained on alert for any takeover bid.

A Marine corporal drove a U.S.-made V-150 assault vehicle (APC) out of Fort Bonifacio, headquarters of the Army and the Marines, before dawn Sunday, then abandoned it at the University of Santo Tomas near the presidential palace.

Journalists invited by Reynaldo Cabauatan, a fugitive former military officer linked by the government to a fresh coup attempt, were waiting in the university after being invited to a press conference with the rebel leader.

President Corazon Aquino had "no reaction" and was "quite calm about the whole thing," presidential palace spokesman Benedicto David said Monday.

All police and military forces remained on maximum alert.

Some newspapers Monday said the recovery of the APC foiled a new coup attempt, while others dismissed it as psychological warfare by coup plotters.

The APC belonged to the Marines, the elite force that formed the vanguard of loyal government forces that crushed a bloody August 28 coup attempt.

On Sunday, the presidential palace issued a press release saying that the vehicle was to be used as a "prop" for the press conference.

It quoted Marine Col. Braulio Balbas as saying that the rebels wanted to "prove" that they had the support of the Marines.

Other officials, however, maintained that it was part of a fresh coup attempt that was aborted when security forces got wind of the plans.

Armed forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said a coup was "their intention" but added that the security forces allowed the vehicle to go around Manila so they could identify rebel hideouts by monitoring its movements.

The university is five minutes' drive away from the presidential palace, which has been heavily guarded since the coup attempt in August led by fugitive army Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan. [passage omitted]

### Cabauatan Denies New Coup

HK190553 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT  
19 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP)—A fugitive coup leader denied in an interview published Monday that his forces had mounted another takeover bid over the weekend.

Former constabulary lieutenant colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan said in an interview with the opposition newspaper *Independent* that his men were not involved in Sunday's theft of an armoured personnel carrier from Manila's Fort Bonifacio Army base.

The vehicle was later found abandoned in university grounds near the presidential palace.

He also claimed that unnamed serving generals "keep on advising us" and added that he had met with administration politicians. Soldiers sent to arrest him Sunday disobeyed orders because they supported his cause, he said.

Armed forces spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

The government has accused Mr. Cabauatan, who leads right-wing forces loyal to former president Ferdinand Marcos, of teaming up with Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led the August coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino.

The military said the theft of the armoured vehicle Sunday could be part of a fresh coup attempt led by Mr. Cabauatan, but the presidential palace said it was only meant to be used as a "prop" for a press conference he was to hold.

Mr. Cabauatan failed to turn up at the press conference he had invited journalists to attend Sunday at the university where the abandoned armoured personnel carrier was found.

"My people did not do it," Mr. Cabauatan said, blaming a third force of young officers whom he and Col. Honasan could not control for taking the vehicle.

Mr. Cabauatan has been involved in at least two armed attempts to topple (Mrs.) Aquino since a popular revolt deposed Mr. Marcos in February 1986, according to the military.

### Troops Said Tricked Into Joining Coup Attempt

HK190431 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Excerpt] An official military report on the August 28 abortive coup has concluded that senior officers tricked troops into joining the attack to overthrow the Aquino government. All but 10 enlisted men questioned in a joint police-Army investigation said the men believed

they were embarking on an offensive against the communist NPA. Six of the men admitted that they knew they were to participate in the coup attempt led by fugitive Army officer Gregorio Honasan, and four declined comment. The men questioned had surrendered or been captured by loyal forces.

The report, prepared by Police Director Renato de Villa, who also holds the post of vice chief of staff of the Armed Forces, concluded that enlisted men did not deliberately participate in the mutiny. [passage omitted]

Officials meanwhile said a small group of rebel soldiers in a stolen armored car got to within a mile of the Philippine presidential palace early yesterday [18 October] before a military roadblock forced them to abandon the vehicle. Hundreds of troops had surrounded the palace after the military learned on Saturday that rebels loyal to renegade Army officer Reynaldo Cabauatan planned a raid.

#### **Honasan Sends Out 'Surrender Feelers'**

*OW161129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT  
16 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct. 16 KYODO—A right-wing plot to assassinate President Corazon Aquino has been uncovered by the government and the leader of the failed August coup has sent surrender feelers, Philippines officials said Friday.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said threats against Aquino's life "are very real."

"We have information she will be hit. It means those threats are very real," Benigno told reporters.

Benigno said the assassination plot involved rebel soldiers under fugitive army colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, who led the attack on the Malacanang presidential palace in the August 28 coup attempt.

Aquino said then that the attack was aimed at killing her and her family, which Honasan has denied.

Benigno added that he and "some advisers" of Aquino are also "targets" of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA). He did not elaborate.

Manila Mayor Emiliano Lopez, who has volunteered as a bridge to the renegade officer, told reporters that "according to those close to Gringo, he might consider" a surrender appeal issued by opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

Honasan was a long-time security officer of Enrile while the senator was defense secretary. Aquino sacked Enrile from the cabinet in November last year after an aborted coup by officers close to him.

Enrile, who denied involvement in the coup but did not criticize the mutinous soldiers, aired the appeal to Honasan over radio station DZRH Wednesday.

"The feedback is that he is seriously considering surrendering," Lopez said, but added he cannot tell when Honasan will give up.

Aquino said last week that she is "willing to talk" to Honasan, but only after he surrenders and faces a court martial.

#### **Pro-Aquino Army Group Formed in Cebu**

*BK181548 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT  
18 Oct 87*

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 18 (AFP)—A new civilian army which professes support for President Corazon Aquino announced its existence at a news conference near this central city Sunday.

A spokesman for the armed group, which calls itself the Citizens Army for the Preservation of the Duly Constituted Democracy, said they would resist by force any attempt by leftists or rightists to topple the Aquino government.

The spokesman, who gave the name Dodong, and 23 other army members wore military fatigue jackets and were armed with M-16 rifles, pistols and hand grenades during the news conference. All had their faces partially covered.

Dodong, a 20-year old student, claimed that his group had about a hundred members, half of whom possess firearms.

He said their aim was to preserve the Aquino government, and complained that after the bloody August 28 coup attempt, the president had been "relying too much on the military because she thinks her power is in the military."

"That is why we organized this group. The president's power should come from the people. She was put there because of people power," he said.

Mrs. Aquino rose to the presidency after last year's February revolt which toppled Ferdinand Marcos. She has survived several coup attempts since then.

The spokesman would not say where the group got its funding, but claimed that they had support from some local politicians and sympathetic military men.

The group's founder, who gave the name Nilo Yurag, said some of their firearms came from "sympathetic people in Manila" and added that they would "intervene" only in cases of armed confrontations with rebel forces.

They said they had an intelligence network which had gathered reports that another coup attempt would be staged before the end of the month.

The leaders of the August 28 coup have publicized their intention to launch another attempt in October.

**Approval of Wage Hike, Effective 1 January**  
*HK170144 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*  
*in English 2300 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] The House of Representative's Appropriations Committee approved yesterday an increase of at least 10% across-the-board in the salaries of all national government officials and employees effective January 1 next year. The committee also approved an additional P200 monthly cost of living allowance for the government's 900,000 workers. The lower house is expected to pass the wage hike proposal on Monday, when it is presented for plenary action. Committee chairman, Representative Rolando Andaya said the increase is embodied in the government's 170 billion budget for next year.

**Senator Warns Against Drift Toward Anarchy**  
*HK180758 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
*17 Oct 87 pp 1, 18*

[By Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] Sen. Ernesto Herrera, noting that irresponsible unionism has reared its "ugly head" in the labor front, called upon the government authorities yesterday to decisively move against the drift toward anarchy among politically motivated workers.

In a scathing privilege speech in the Senate, Herrera urged the law enforcers to stop the "madness" in the labor sector which, he said, is crying out for law and order.

He also called for the cancellation of the registration of unions guilty of illegal strikes.

Training his guns on the Labor Department, the former labor leader pointed to an "obvious effort to project and improve the image of the labor front."

"The situation is beginning to be unmanageable and statistics are being used to support this claim," the secretary general of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) said.

Herrera indicated the existence of "well-coordinated efforts by anti-government forces to create an atmosphere of lawlessness in the industrial sector and to project an image of the government's helplessness to cope with the situation."

He observed that the growing impression that the government is "impotent" to arrest the drift toward anarchy has emboldened the initiators of the anti-economic recovery campaign to diversify their approaches and accelerate moves to bring about the collapse of constitutional government.

"What's happening now is a concrete manifestation that the subversive elements have already successfully established a broad territorial influence with an infrastructure that covers not only the soldiers in the field, bridges, power plants and municipal halls, but the economic and productive enterprises in urban centers as well.

"No agenda for economic recovery will work in the face of this destructive anti-government campaign," he said.

The senator said ideologically motivated unions subscribe to the arms struggle as the only "viable and meaningful" alternative in an elite-dominated society.

Their main objective, he said, is to seize power and introduce social change through force of arms.

This kind of union is one of three obstacles to the development of trade unionism that Herrera enumerated.

The other category of unions is the family-dominated group which, he said, can move only within the narrow confines of their leaders and become family property, not really workers' organizations.

The third kind of union that he mentioned was the one dominated by pseudo-labor leaders, usually "garrulous lawyers, who try to give the impression that they are militant defenders of the working masses.

"These pretenders to the real leadership of unions pose a threat largely because their personal objectives almost always will subsume organizational objections," he said.

Unless the legitimate workers rid themselves of these obstacles, the labor front will be "counterproductive and a real mess."

Herrera declined to name the unions that are ideologically motivated, but he said organizations declaring illegal strikes should be banned and the legal organizations regulated.

Pressed by Senate President protempore Teofisto Guingona to identify the ideologues, Herrera said he was puzzled why most senators are hesitant to admit that they know the parties involved. Under interpellation by Sen. Neptali Gonzales, Herrera urged that labor leaders who do not adhere to the national agenda of industrial peace must be arrested, pointing out that the government can determine who they are.

Maintaining that the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] is not a labor union but an umbrella organization for affiliates, Herrera admitted some of the unions under the KMU are politically motivated.

On a question by Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, he said he felt strongly that the days of "sweet-talking and back-slapping" by the labor secretary belong to the past, and Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon should adopt new approaches to enforcing labor laws.

Enrile noted that some of Drilon's legal orders were ignored by the strikers, and wanted to know if the secretary sought the assistance of law enforcers to make his orders stick.

Herrera replied that since many policemen, along with labor leaders, have been killed by Sparrow hitmen, it was possible the lawmen were hesitant in following the labor department's orders.

Suggesting lack of interest on Drilon's part to perform his work as secretary of labor and enforce labor laws, Enrile proposed his replacement with one who is "more capable, militant, and aggressive" and who is willing to face the Sparrow units "in order that we can have some order in the labor sector."

Herrera said it does not make sense to say that the situation in the labor front is improving because statistics relative to work disturbances have manifested a downward trend.

"The sad and painful truth is that we cannot afford to lose 51 establishments this year, and the 69 that were reported last year. We cannot afford to lose 983 mandays due to work disturbances which are mostly politically motivated," he said.

Herrera pointed to the hesitation and fear on the part of law enforcers to bring order in companies harassed by the "agent provocateurs of the Red camp."

He said that as a result of the subversives' propaganda line that breaking picket lines is a violation, per se, of trade union rights, the law enforcers cower with fear in helplessness while the "noisy agitators of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NDF triumphantly raise their red banners and shout their noisy agitation."

Herrera proposed that the labor department impose discipline to erring organizations rather than "propitiating" the various sectors or groups it is dealing with.

He also proposed the immediate arrest of the leaders and agents provocateurs of illegal strikes and other forms of illegal and destructive mass actions. Another proposal was the cancellation of the registration of unions found guilty of illegal strikes and other mass actions that disrupt company operations for political purposes.

As Herrera was delivering his speech on the Senate floor, workers belonging to the Federation of Free Workers (FFW) were demonstrating on the building's driveway and demanding the immediate approval of the proposed P10 across-the-board increase in the workers' minimum wage.

Sen. Agapito "Butz" Aquino told them the upper chamber is speeding up enactment of a bill granting the increase. However, he asked them to declare a two-year moratorium on strikes.

## Thailand

### U.S. Position on Security, Trade Viewed

BK160512 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
16 Oct 87 p 4

["Third in a series of articles by Kawi Chongkithawon on ASEAN relations with the major powers, one of the topics to be discussed at the upcoming ASEAN summit in Manila. This article deals with the U.S."]

[Text] When Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last week put forward a question at the Council on Foreign Relations about the US perception of ASEAN countries—whether they represented "assets" or "liabilities:—Prem was rather cunning. Of course he knew the answer. But he wanted to show his anxiety.

Prem pointed out if the ASEAN countries are assets, then the US must not weaken the foundation of ASEAN's strength with actions that may undercut their economic and political security.

In the past it would be very embarrassing for a close US ally like Thailand to put such a basic question to the US. Now this anxiety is widespread among ASEAN countries. Prem's question, without any doubt, was shared by the rest of ASEAN.

Never before has ASEAN's uncertainty about the US role and its commitment in the region been so high. The protectionist trends in the US Congress and US decisions in the past few years will underline the difficulties of future ASEAN-US relations.

The theme that Thailand and other ASEAN countries are advocating is quite simple: the US should ease its trade protectionist measures and must link security with economic stability.

There are divergent views on whether the US security interest should be treated separately from or collectively with economic interests.

The Reagan Administration has reiterated time and again that there are links between the two as far as the US interest and commitment to the region is concerned. But despite such assurance from Reagan, the numerous proposed bills from the US Congress and its subsequent



actions did not reflect the administration's concern. The trade friction between the US and countries in the region will continue to be a thorn in their relations.

What's worse is the prospect of the strictly US-Philippine bilateral issue—the future of Clark and Subic bases in the Philippines—becoming an ASEAN issue. Although at the moment it is premature to determine whether the US bases will be taken up in a more serious manner by the ASEAN summittees. However, an ASEAN issue committee dealing with regional security concerns has already discussed the impact of having or not having the US bases in the region.

Furthermore, the question of a Southeast Asian nuclear weapons free zone (SEANWFZ), which has been put on hold for the time being due to ASEAN's different stands, will continue to be the problem between the US and ASEAN in the years to come.

Trade issues, over the years, have damaged in a large degree the mutual confidence of ASEAN and the US. The US Congress, which is cranking out bills to help revitalize the US agricultural and industrial sectors and reduce the trade deficit, has in more than one way upset the economy of ASEAN countries.

Thailand, for one, has been badly battered by US positions on trade bills and farms subsidy issues. Indeed, it was Thailand that spearheaded a campaign to bring into focus the connection between US security and economic interests. Prem's speech was clear in making that assertion.

Despite the symbolic meeting in Bali between President Ronald Reagan and the ASEAN foreign ministers, the US leader has not given any assurance to ASEAN nations as to what the US would do in the future as far as their trading with the US is concerned.

Since then, ASEAN has continuously attacked the United States for preventing free trade, endorsing any international commodities agreements, price stabilization schemes and other proposals associated with Third World countries. Thailand has singled out the so-called unfair trade practices from Washington as a barrier to the betterment of Thai-US trade relations.

Like it or not, the US government must bear in mind that ASEAN political stability is highly dependent on the strength of the ASEAN economies. At the same time, ASEAN must realize that its exports will not have greater access to US markets unless the US trade deficit improves.

On several occasions, the US has condemned Japan in front of ASEAN and urged ASEAN nations to join hands with Washington to pressure Tokyo to cut the trade deficit with the US. Hopefully, it would improve trade access for ASEAN exports. But that strategy does not

produce results because each ASEAN member likes to deal with Japan on a bilateral basis. In more than one way, the US has replaced Japan as the most criticized trading partner of ASEAN.

Bilaterally, the US farm act has done great damage to US-Thai ties than any other incident in history. The dilemma is evident: while congress is pushing toward protectionism, the administration is advocating free trade. The US threat to cut off the GSF privilege for Thailand—unless Thailand has made improvements on its labour situation and the protection of intellectual property rights has also fueled long-term resentment here.

Adding salt to the wounds, the issue of US bases, sooner than we have thought, will stir up controversies and add more strain to the US-ASEAN ties. Certainly, the issue is a bilateral matter and it could very well become an ASEAN issue in the near future as the third ASEAN summit is approaching.

At least, one Philippine senator thinks so. Senator Raul Manglapus, who is expected to be appointed the Philippine foreign minister within this week, said that ASEAN countries benefited from the US presence. For the time being, the discussion on the fate of US bases has been restricted to the Philippines.

Larry Nicksch, a research fellow at the US Congress, also shared a similar view. He recently suggested that ASEAN should not be timid in helping the Philippines make the decision on the future of Clark and Subic bases.

Nicksch said that it would be advantageous if the future status of the bases was placed in a regional security framework rather than being solely in the emotional context of US-Philippines bilateral relations. What ASEAN could do, he said, is to work out criteria together to link US and USSR presence in the region.

He argued that ASEAN's proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) can provide a potential framework for ASEAN to take a common position on the Philippine bases.

In line with Nicksch's idea, Manglapus said if the ASEAN consensus was to attain ZOPFAN then ASEAN countries should negotiate with the superpowers to leave the region alone. However, if ASEAN felt US bases were necessary for the regional security, ASEAN should also be prepared to share the benefits and risks of a US military presence.

Whether ASEAN supports the idea raised by Manglapus or not, it is too early to tell. Without doubt, his comment would bound to raise hue and cry. As far as the Thais are concerned, any negotiation with the US to leave the Philippines must be linked to the Soviet military presence in Cam Ranh Bay.

A senior foreign ministry official argued that it is not possible for some ASEAN countries to end all existing military arrangements with the US, because it would lead to unilateral withdrawal and leave the Soviet military build-up unchecked.

On the other hand, he said ASEAN support of the US bases in Philippines could attract Soviet retaliation. And the ASEAN call for a more active role from the Soviet Union will also permit Moscow to participate in the debate on this regional issue, in addition to the Kampuchean problem.

Despite Manglapus's comment on the ASEAN role in the US bases, it would require the genuine desire of the Philippine leaders to get other ASEAN countries involved in this issue. At the moment, it is unlikely that ASEAN countries would intervene on their own initiative. In simple terms, ASEAN would render its views only at the urging of the Philippine government.

ASEAN's reluctance to debate over US bases comes partly from the Philippines itself. As the closest US ally in the region, Manila has always looked to the US. ASEAN countries have been trying not to make any comment that could be interpreted as an interference to member countries' internal affairs. It would take time for other ASEAN nations to build up a common concern for Manila. On the contrary, it will be years before the Philippines can look into ASEAN with confidence and play a more active role in the regional organization. Then and only then could ASEAN share the sense of urgency with the Philippines.

When Thailand asked the US troops to withdraw their air bases around the country in 1975, it was solely a Thai decision. However, the situation in the region has changed greatly ever since. For one thing, the Soviet Union has secured a strong military facility in Cam Ranh Bay.

Although ASEAN countries realize the importance of US bases, they never have any consensus regarding this issue. A senior Thai official said that sooner or later ASEAN countries must have a consensus on this issue, otherwise the instability in the Philippines and unsettled wide-ranging views related to the issue would probably force the US to withdraw from the Philippines after the 1947 bases agreement ends.

Indeed, Thailand is of the opinion that any withdrawal of US bases must be linked with the Soviet military presence in the region. It does not want to see the US withdraw unilaterally for fear that it would boost the Soviet military presence in Vietnam.

Another unsettled issue that would have direct impact on the US-ASEAN ties would be the concept of SEANWFZ, as a component part of ZOPFAN. Without any doubt, ASEAN wants to realize the goal of ZOPFAN adopted at the Kuala Lumpur summit in 1971, but they

have no consensus on what would be the appropriate way to achieve this goal. ASEAN has agreed to put off for the time being SEANWFZ, due to the differences among ASEAN members.

Soon enough, ASEAN countries have to take up these issues—US protectionism, the future of US bases in the Philippines and SEANWFZ—with the US and adopt a common position if ASEAN wants to negotiate effectively with the US, particularly the US Congress. To treat each issue in isolation with the US would weaken ASEAN bargaining power. At the same time it could leave room for manipulation by other major powers in the region.

### **PRC's Gu Mu Discusses Economic Cooperation**

*BK161011 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Sarot Chawanawirat reported that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila met PRC State Councillor Gu Mu yesterday. They primarily discussed economic cooperation.

Foreign Minister Sitthi urged China to invest more in Thailand and to increase trade volume by doubling the present figure of between \$400 and \$500 million within 4 years time. Thailand pledged full cooperation for China, and indicated to China that Thai businessmen are interested in China's Hainan Island development project.

The Chinese state councillor said that China also wished to expand trade with Thailand. This should be seriously followed up. On the Hainan Island development project, he said China has a more open policy of cooperation than that given to the special economic zone. The Chinese state councillor praised Thailand for the progress made in trade, industry, and banking areas.

### **Trade Exchange Target Raised**

*BK161233 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 15 Oct 87*

[Text] PRC State Councillor Gu Mu called on Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit at the ministry today. During the talks, both sides agreed to raise the target of trade exchanges to \$800 million by 1991, from the present average of \$500 million, which is already \$100 million beyond target. As for the trade protocol concluded between the two countries, China has fulfilled its commitment for major imports from Thailand, including rice, rubber, and raw sugar, and pledged to fulfill imports of other goods. China also pledged to import more Thai fruits, and will cooperate with Thailand by not competing with Thailand on goods both countries have.

### **Sitthi Discourages EC-SRV Diplomatic Ties**

BK160849 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
16 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has asked the European Community not to establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam despite Hanoi's overtures. Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said yesterday that ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi made the request in talks with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

ACM Sitthi thanked Mr Andreotti for European support of the ASEAN stand on Kampuchean but urged caution amid Vietnam's proposal to establish diplomatic ties with the EC.

Thailand would fully support Vietnamese-EC ties after a resolution of the Kampuchean conflict, ACM Sitthi told Mr Andreotti.

On bilateral issues, ACM Sitthi told Mr Andreotti the prisoner exchange treaty had been approved by the House and Senate and was awaiting Royal approval.

Thailand also urged that Italy consider importing seafood, textiles, rice and sportshoes, and invited Italy to send representatives to observe the manufacturing and processing of these products.

Italy was also urged to invest more in Thailand, particularly in area such as shrimp farming, toys and jewelry.

### **Chawalit Views Political Situation**

BK170003 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday reiterated the need for the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] to maintain a "political offensive" to promote democracy at a national level.

Gen Chawalit said the ISOC followed a political direction because military efforts to suppress communism in Thailand had not succeeded.

"The ISOC direction is better and more realistic since it creates a social system in line with the needs of the people in a democracy under the monarchy," said Gen Chawalit, who is also Acting Supreme Commander.

"The question is what should be done to give the people full rights and freedom. We have to think what should be done to attain genuine democracy," he said.

"We have tried for five years to achieve these goals. Our objective is to enable the people to have political freedom," said Gen Chawalit, who is ISOC's deputy director.

Gen Chawalit described the present state of democracy as good in its form, but not in substance.

"We have talked about this for five years, but we have overlooked an important fact—the need to expand the people's sovereignty," he said.

The Army chief said the way the people are represented in Parliament now is not perfect because of elements such as money-dumping in elections, the abuse of power, influence and corruption.

Under ISOC's political offensive the people would have true representatives, said Gen Chawalit.

"In order to completely win over communism, we need to create more unity between politicians and permanent officials at every level," he said.

Asked if the Constitution could be amended to achieve ISOC's objectives, Gen Chawalit said:

"We don't expect to see this happen soon. But we have put forth our ideas about what should be done. The Prime Minister has said he wants to see everybody take this matter up seriously."

Gen Chawalit's remarks echoed statements made on October 14 when an assessment of ISOC's performance was reported by Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Charuai Wongsayan, in his capacity as ISOC secretary-general.

Gen Charuai said ISOC will strictly adhere to Order 66/23, will promote democracy by strengthening political organisations and will eliminate all conditions for war to prevent a revival of the armed struggle.

Gen Charuai asked whether it was possible to change the election system by resorting to a one-man-one-vote system, to make voting compulsory, and to lower the voting age to 18.

### **Departs on European Tour**

BK180355 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai  
18 Oct 87 pp 1, 20

[Text] Speaking to newsmen on the evening of 17 October at Don Muang Airport prior to departing for a visit to the USSR, the UK, and Belgium, Army Commander and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut answered a question from a newsman about the occasion of the social gathering organized by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on 15 October at Gen Prem's residence, saying there was no special occasion for the gathering, the type of which is held often. He could remember only that during the gathering he agreed, as the acting supreme commander, to host the next such gathering in mid-November.



Asked if such a gathering is organized regularly, Chawalit said no, adding that it is a spur of the moment thing. Asked if the purpose of the gathering [at Prem's residence] was to congratulate those recently promoted, Chawalit said the gathering served to further acquaint commanders of the Armed Forces with each other and to exchange views among them. He said the prime minister talked about the development of the Armed Forces but did not make any suggestions.

Asked if the prime minister gave him any assignment for the visit to the Soviet Union, Chawalit said that the prime minister asked him to convey Gen Prem's regards to some officials and that he hoped he could bring something back for the prime minister to digest before the prime minister's official visit to the USSR in March next year. [Bangkok *Bangkok Post* in English on 18 October in a similar report on page 1 adds: "Gen Chawalit said the prime minister will take into consideration the outcome of his visit in 'charting out the future course of Thai diplomatic relation with Moscow.'" Chawalit said he is the first commander of the Thai Armed Forces to visit the Soviet Union and, therefore, he has nothing special in mind. Asked if he will bring up the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia, Chawalit said the issue is the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. He will offer his military views if Soviet officials wish to hear them but he definitely will not bring the matter up to pressure his hosts.

Chawalit agreed with newsmen that the visit will enhance military ties. He said problems become easier to solve if discussed between military officials. He cited Burma as an example, saying the two countries did not understand each other at first but attitudes toward each other improved and it became easier for both sides to discuss problems after Thai and Burmese military officials met. He felt that misunderstanding between all countries should be eliminated for the sake of world peace.

Chawalit said whether or not he observes any Soviet weapons is up to his hosts but the main purpose of the visit is to strengthen relations. He said the schedule of his visit to the USSR has been cut to 3 nights from the previously scheduled 5 nights by the officials coordinating the visit. He said he will also meet with UK and Belgian military leaders during the trip. He said he has made only a few visits abroad since becoming Army commander.

**Foreign Ministry Comments on UN Cambodia Vote**  
*BK161303 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0000 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat reported 117 votes at the UN General Assembly for the resolution on the Cambodian situation, opposing the aggression and occupation of Cambodia. This is more support than last year's 115 votes. The number of countries voting against the resolution was 21, the same

as last year. This shows that the majority of countries oppose the aggression and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam, a violation of the UN Charter.

The Cambodian problem can be settled only with a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the right to self determination given to the Cambodian people. The UN voting also shows that members continue to uphold UN principles, and are not tricked by Vietnam and its allies with all their efforts to mislead others. The Foreign Ministry reiterates that the government strongly wishes to end the problem in Cambodia as soon as possible in accordance with the UN resolution. It is high time for Vietnam to sincerely cooperate in solving the Cambodian problem by withdrawing its forces from Cambodia.

**Daily Views Outcome**

*BK160450 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
16 Oct 87 p 4

[NATION Editorial: "Thumping UN Majority Asks Vietnamese Troops To Quit"]

[Text] The members of the United Nations General Assembly sprang a surprise on political observers, and possibly a pleasant one on ASEAN leaders too, by voting an unprecedented 117 against 21 calling for the ninth year in succession for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Last year's vote on this ASEAN-sponsored resolution was 115-21.

During the past few months ASEAN had initiated a number of diplomatic activities reasoning out the justness of the resolution while the Soviet bloc, spearheaded by Vietnam, came up with a flurry of peace initiatives in an attempt to garner more votes in the General Assembly. The final count should be proof enough to reveal to Hanoi that nations do not easily fall prey to propaganda ploys.

Now that the numbers game is over, it will be interesting to see how much of what Vietnam said is likely to be translated into action. What made this UN debate on the Kampuchean issue more interesting was that the Soviet Union and Vietnam decided to participate in the debate, something they had avoided during the past four years. They seemed to have some confidence in swaying some countries but they were wrong.

Moscow reiterated its position that it would play a constructive role by guaranteeing any agreement reached by the Khmer factions to facilitate a political solution. But the bottom line is whether Moscow will continue fueling the Vietnamese war machine to prolong its occupation of Kampuchea or respect world opinion and apply the squeeze. Vietnam, which has refused to discuss the conflict with the Khmer resistance forces, has been on the offensive since Hanoi and Jakarta agreed on the cocktail party format for informal talks.



Vietnam will now go into high gear on its public relations exercise by heralding the upcoming troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. Hanoi, for the first time, invited foreign observers around the world to witness the event expected to take place Nov 14-15. Already some major countries like the US, West Germany and Britain as well as some ASEAN members have turned down the invitation while others just didn't seem to bother to answer.

Some importance must be attached to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's agreement to meet with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime and some progress may be achieved paving the way for some positive steps. But the background roles of China and the Soviet Union must never be forgotten.

#### **Vietnam's Actions Criticized**

*BK170956 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English  
1500 GMT 15 Oct 87*

["Report": "Security Is Needed for Resolving for the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The Vietnamese leaders have claimed several times of their intention to live peacefully with neighboring countries regardless of ideological differences. But at the same time, the Vietnamese propaganda media has reportedly attacked its ASEAN neighbors. This contradiction clearly demonstrates their ulterior motive to all informed observers.

In August, Vietnam and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin puppet regime, untruthfully accused Thailand of not having genuine intention to accommodate hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who fled Indochinese countries to seek shelter and safety inside and along the Thai border. The Vietnamese and their lackeys' propaganda machine tried to mislead the world community into believing that tension along the Thai-Cambodian border has been created by Thailand. Despite such attempt, the world community is well aware of the uncontestable fact and can never be convinced by the Vietnamese propaganda. It is a fact that in the past 8 months of this year, Thailand has suffered a lot of damage and casualties caused by the Vietnamese occupation army in Cambodia, which deliberately made a number of incursions and attacks on refugee camps as well as Thai villages and government properties. Here are some of the major incidents resulted from the attacks by the Vietnamese troops.

On 2 January the Vietnamese troops while intruding into the Thai territory shot down an airplane of the Royal Thai Air Force causing death to the pilot. On 21 January more than 50 Vietnamese troops supported by heavy weapons took occupation of Hill 408, Hill 382, and Hill 396 inside the Thai territory. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese forces also fired at the refugee camp site 2, causing

injuries to a number of Cambodian refugees. The officials of the Thai authorities and international organizations along the border had to evacuate the rest of the refugees to a safer area.

On 25 May, intruding Vietnamese forces with heavy arms fiercely fired at the refugees' camp site 2 causing death to eight refugees and seriously wounding twenty-two. During the period between January and May of this year, the Vietnamese forces violated Thailand's territorial sovereignty no fewer than 700 times, causing 17 deaths, 33 injuries, and damages to approximately 100 homes. These are clear manifestation of Vietnam's ill intention to attack and violate the Thai territory unprovoked.

Despite a number of political changes, including changes of leaders in the Politburo as well as in the cabinet, there has been so far no real constructive initiation regarding Vietnam's policy towards the Cambodian problem and its neighboring countries. The Vietnamese claimed themselves to be the protectors of human rights, but their action along the Thai-Cambodian border illustrates nothing but a clear fact that at the first instant the Vietnamese leaders and their military subordinates spared no humanity nor mercy to anyone, even the poor and unarmed refugees most of whom are children, female and elderly people. Certainly, the Vietnamese statement was full of distortions and fallacies. In the past 8 years of Cambodian conflict, it was indeed Thailand which had to accommodate almost half a million of Cambodians who fled their motherland to take refuge from Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and its persecution of Cambodian people.

On 14 June ASEAN foreign ministers in their statement have therefore jointly called upon Vietnam to put an end to its suppression over the Indochinese subregion and to the flight and misery to millions of Indochinese refugees. The exodus of refugees has created both economic and social problems to the country of first asylum as well as the resettlement countries. The ASEAN foreign ministers requested also that Vietnamese leaders sincerely attempt to resolve from the root cause of the Cambodian problem to achieve solutions that are both acceptable and mutually beneficial to all concerned countries in the Southeast Asian region.

#### **IPU Delegates Propose Amendment on Refugees**

*BK170003 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
17 Oct 87 p 2*

[Text] Thai delegates pressed for an amendment to an Inter-Parliamentary Union draft resolution yesterday under which refugees and displaced persons would have been integrated in first-asylum countries.

Social Action MP Suwit Khunkitti said the original draft saw the voluntary repatriation of refugees or their integration in first-asylum countries before resettlement in third countries as a durable solution.

The Khon Kaen MP said the Thai delegation, with support from Malaysia and Indonesia, insisted local integration should only be conducted with the consent of the governments of first-asylum countries.

As a country which has shouldered the burden of Indochinese refugees for many years, Thailand needed to make clear that local integration meant an additional burden, Mr Suwit said.

The resolution also urged an increase in material and financial assistance to international humanitarian organisations providing relief and assistance to refugees.

A.M. Thamrin, chief of the Indonesian delegation, suggested the western countries with colonialist involvement in Indochina share the responsibility in granting refugees permanent asylum.

Mr Thamrin also said repatriation must be carried out carefully since it limits the choice of destinations of refugees whose reasons for leaving their home countries should not be ignored.

Meanwhile, Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonawin said plans are afoot to set up an Asian Inter-Parliamentary Group.

#### **Conference Passes Resolution**

*BK180045 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
18 Oct 87 p 1*

[Text] The 78th conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) ended yesterday with a unanimous resolution calling for an international agreement to protect asylum seekers who have not yet been granted refugee status.

The resolution also calls for new definitions for the terms "refugee" and "country of first asylum."

Gerald Walzer, representative of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), told *The Nation* that a "Convention on Territorial Asylum" which the resolution calls for is for the purpose of establishing an international standard by which asylum countries must treat asylum seekers.

He said at the moment there is no United Nations' convention relating to the status of asylum seekers, who are now subjected to different treatments depending on the country where they land.

Another UNHCR official from Geneva said the proposed convention intends to impose a legal obligation on states to grant asylum to those seeking it.

The 1951 Geneva Convention and its 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees have no provision on general asylum seekers and do not legally oblige states to grant asylum.

The IPU's resolution also calls on parliaments to promote, in cooperation with their executive branches, the establishment of procedures for formal determination of refugee status in every state.

Thailand now houses 268,000 Kampuchean "displaced persons" at eight border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Khmers are not assisted by UNHCR but by the UN Border Relief Operation (UN-BRO) which was specifically set up to assist the Khmers.

Thailand started a screening programme for Laotian asylum seekers to separate refugees from economic migrants. Only Laotians who can provide valid claims for a refugee status were housed in refugee camps.

Thailand and major resettlement countries for Indochinese refugees tend to regard new Indochinese arrivals as economic migrants and to apply immigration laws on them.

The resolution also calls for international burden-sharing on refugees and urges the international community to assist first asylum countries.

Voluntary repatriation is considered to be the best resolution to the refugee question in the resolution.

#### **Supreme Command on Lao, Cambodia Borders**

*BK180654 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the situation along the Cambodian and Lao borders during the past week. During the period there were movements of Vietnamese personnel and weapons in preparation for the suppression of CGDK forces. The Vietnamese shelled Kap Choeng District, Surin Province; Khlong Hat Subdistrict, Prachin Buri Province; Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province; and Muang District, Trat Province heavily.

On the Lao border, routine Thai patrols seized large caliber ammunition and handgrenades in Ban Pong Khon, Chatrakarn District, Phitsanulok Province. Lao soldiers fired rifles and high trajectory shells at a Thai military post in Ban Rom Klao, Chatrakarn District, Phitsanulok Province. Lao and Vietnamese soldiers were also moved to the border and conducted regular reconnaissance patrols near the border opposite Ban Rom Klao of Phitsanulok and Ban Khok of Uttaradit. Their campaign against Lao resistance elements resulted in clashes in Laos opposite Pho Sai Subdistrict of Ubon Ratchathani, Don Tan District of Mukdahan, and Phon Phisai of Nong Khai.

### **Troops Sent to Lao Border**

BK170001 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
17 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Third Army Region this week dispatched troops to reinforce military positions along the Thai-Laotian border in Phitsanulok Province in anticipation of possible Laotian "military actions," military sources said.

The sources said the regional army began the reinforcement on Monday [October 12], following rumors spread by Laotian troops that they would attack a strategic hill today on the border near Rom Klao Village in Chattrakan District of the northern province.

Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong yesterday flew from Bangkok to observe the Thai-Lao border situation in Phitsanulok.

The sources said Thai troops have clashed with the communist troops three times this month close to Hill 1428 near the provincial boundary between Chattrakan and Na Haeo District of Loei Province.

The three clashes took place on October 1, 3 and 6, they said.

A field report, obtained by *The Nation*, said the Laotian troops launched three attacks on a Thai rangers' position on October 6. Casualties on both sides were not known.

It said Laotian soldiers last week ambushed a military patrol on Phu Miang Mountain about five kilometres east of Rom Klao or about six kilometres from the Thai-Lao border.

About 200 communist troops in August intruded into Thailand and occupied a deserted outpost of Thai paramilitary troopers in the border area. But the Thai soldiers later drove them back into Laos.

Thai gunners last week pounded the mountainous outpost with mortar and artillery fire to prevent the Laotians from retaking it, said the report.

It said more than 500 Hmong hilltribe villagers have deserted the Rom Klao Village for fear of a cross-border assault by the Laotian troops.

Lao soldiers from the 406th, 410th and 411th battalions have been sent to the Lao border area in what is described by Thai military sources as a preparation for the attack on the Thai border hill.

Sporadic clashes between Thai and Laotian troops have been reported near Chattrakan and Na Haeo Districts since late July. The Laotians have claimed that Phu Soi Dao Mountain in the Thai border area belongs to them.

However, senior Thai military officers have reaffirmed that the border mountain is part of Thai territory.

Meanwhile, National Security Council Deputy Secretary General Khachatphai Burutphat said that Lao-backed Thai communist insurgents have been trying the establish connections with former sympathizers of the pro-China Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) along the border area.

### **Lao Border Hill 'Off-Limits'**

BK180058 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
18 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The Third Army Region has declared a strategic hill on the Thai-Lao border near Rom Klao Village in Chattrakan District of Phitsanulok off-limits for civilians following month-long sporadic clashes between Thai and Laotian troops.

Maj Gen Siri Thiwaphan, commander of the army region, said although Thai soldiers are patrolling Hill 1482 all the time, the army cannot guarantee the safety of civilians in the area, which is frequently shelled by Laotian troops.

He said villagers who do not live in the area have been barred from entering the restricted zone.

The general said 52 Hmong families have been evacuated from Rom Klao Village, located between Chattrakan District and Na Haeo District of Loei Province, since June and the remaining 30 families, which have to take care of their crops, are allowed to work there during the day.

Although Laotian troops are reportedly strengthening positions on their side, the regional commander expressed confidence that the situation is under control. He said his soldiers are ready to repulse the intruders.

He said a group of 10 Laotian soldiers reportedly fired light weapons into Ban Mai near the strategic hill for 30 minutes on the night of October 15.

### **Laos Agrees To Take Back 15 Nationals**

BK160031 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
16 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Fifteen Laotian illegal immigrants will be repatriated before the end of this month, National Security Council deputy secretary-general Khachatphai Burutphat said yesterday.

The group will be the first to be accepted by Vientiane in two years following an agreement concluded some years ago by Laos, Thailand and the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees [UNHCR] that Vientiane is to take back their citizens who illegally crossed into

Thailand to take refuge. On July 1, 1985 Thailand, in collaboration with the UNHCR, screened Laotian immigrants, hoping to stop the flow of economic immigrants.

According to the criteria set by Thailand and the UNHCR, any Laotian considered to be an economic immigrant will be safely returned to Laos. Those considered to be refugees are sent to Na Pho camp in Nakhon Phanom awaiting resettlement in third countries.

Mr Khatchatphai said the repatriation programme is scheduled to start around the end of this month. The Interior Ministry will be responsible for contacting Laotian officials.

So far, 2,426 Laotians have been screened from a group of 10,676.

Mr. Khatchatphai said a large number of Laotians crossed into Thailand between 1983 and 1985 even though no war existed in that country.

Since most of the Laotians have little chance of being resettled in third countries, they are posing a major burden to Thailand, the deputy secretary-general said.

Although the number accepted back by Laos is considered "small", it has indicated a good gesture from the Laotian authorities.

Mr. Khatchatphai said Thailand will continue to repatriate Laotian illegal immigrants.

He added that Thailand will try to persuade third countries to take more refugees.

#### **Officer on Joint Operations With Malaysia**

*BK181352 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] A meeting of Thai and Malaysian regional border committees was held in Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province, 16-17 October. Commander of the 4th Army Region Lieutenant General Wisit Atkhumwong, in his capacity as chairman of Thai border committee, and Malaysian Commander of the 1st Army Division Lieutenant General Dato Mohammed Daud bin Abu Bakar, in his capacity as chairman of the Malaysian committee, acted as the joint chairmen of the meeting.

During the 2-day meeting, the officials reviewed the situation along the Thai-Malaysian common border, and achievements of the committees during the period from 1 March to 30 September.

After the meeting, Commander of the 4th Army Region Lt Gen Wisit Atkhumwong on 17 October afternoon granted an interview to Thailand Radio's correspondent in Songkhla Province reviewing the results of cooperation and joint operations carried out by the navies of the two countries.

[Begin Wisit recording] The joint operations carried out by the navies of the two countries, involving navy and marine police boats, and the air forces of the two countries, have created an atmosphere of solidarity and a general sense of security for the people along the common border. Joint sea patrols were conducted off Narathiwat and Kelantan, and Satun and Perlis. As a result, it has considerably reduced the number of crimes and other unlawful activities along the common border, especially along coastal areas. Meanwhile, the air forces of the two countries coordinated operations in support of ground units over the 7 months under review. Thailand and Malaysia during the period held a joint sea training exercise, the ninth of its kinds, code-named "CX Thamal 9-87" and a joint air training exercise, the sixth of its kind, code-named "Air Thamal-6." The operations have achieved in strengthening cooperation and understanding of both countries for mutual benefit. [end recording]

#### **Vietnam**

#### **UN Delegate Rejects Resolution on Cambodia**

*OW161520 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT  
16 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 16—On Oct. 14, at the closing of the debate on the item "situation in Kampuchea" at the 42nd UN General Assembly session, Tonu Thi Ninh, on behalf of the Vietnamese delegation, explained why Vietnam would vote against the draft resolution sponsored by ASEAN. She said:

Firstly, this draft resolution adopts an altogether formal approach, which does not address the substance of the problem.

It focuses on the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea but completely overlooks the reasons why these forces were sent there. A fundamental reason for sending our volunteer forces was to help the Kampuchean people at their own request, to save them from the scourge of a genocidal regime that had already taken millions of innocent Kampuchean lives. This was on our part a just action, a manifestation of the traditional coordination in struggle between the two fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea established in a spirit of solidarity, full equality and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. Our action was in conformity with the principles of international law. It has to be recalled also that we sent our forces to Kampuchea in the exercise of our legitimate right to self-defence against the medieval atrocities committed by the Pol Pot troops against the civilian population in southwestern border provinces that we did so after having exerted the utmost self-restraint for more than three years. [sentence as received]

The draft resolution calls for respect of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination but omits any reference to the fact that to the Kampuchean people, who



have escaped from the horrible nightmare of genocide, that right means first and foremost the right to live free from any threat of renewed genocide, that is free from the threat of the return of the Pol Pot regime under any guise whatsoever.

Secondly, the draft resolution is an unobjective and one-sided document.

It deplores what it calls foreign occupation of Kampuchea. What it fails to mention, however, is that Vietnamese forces would not still be in Kampuchea were it not for the constant operations of infiltration and sabotage conducted from Thai territory with a view to opposing the rebirth and rehabilitation of the Kampuchean people and paving the way for the return of the universally condemned Pol Pot regime. A basic, if implicit, premise of the draft resolution is that ever since 1979, the situation in Kampuchea has not changed in the least, that not a single Vietnamese soldier has been withdrawn, and that Vietnam's intention is to stay on indefinitely in Kampuchea. But the five annual withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer forces have been undertaken to this date and the sixth partial withdrawal involving 2 divisions and 4 brigades to take place in November in the presence of foreign observers offer a radical refutation of that premise. To the skeptics who question the reality of these annual withdrawals, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's invitation to any country that wishes to do so to send observers to attend this year's withdrawal, should prove convincing enough, unless of course some may prefer not to witness a reality they do not want to acknowledge. Our offer to invite foreign observers was made in response to a proposal by a third party. We have material evidence to this effect which can be published when necessary.

The draft resolution is one-sided insofar as it only demands that Vietnam withdraw its forces but fails to outline measures to guarantee the non-recurrence for ever of the scourge of genocide, and even grant explicit recognition to the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which, to the eyes of the Kampuchean people and of men of conscience, is in fact the Pol Pot clique in disguise. Prince Norodom Sihanouk himself has admitted this more than once and most recently has let it be known that the statements made by the representatives of that government in this organization reflect the only position of the Pol Pot faction and not his own. [sentence as received] on the other hand, the draft resolution remains wholly deaf and blind to a reality that assails itself each day more powerfully, namely the extraordinary rebirth and resurgence of the Kampuchean people from the abysmal night of the Pol Pot years that can be compared only with Hitler's time. For the draft resolution time seems to have stopped in January 1979.

It is bent on denying the undeniable existence and allround growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which controls and administers the whole territory of

Kampuchea but at the same time it attempts to impose on the Kampuchean people a heterogeneous grouping, a headless government in exile.

Thirdly, the draft resolution bears the imprint of a confrontation policy. It runs counter to the trend of dialogue that is prevailing both in the world and in South-East Asia.

Instead of trying to define areas of common understanding, to find common denominators among the parties concerned as any viable resolution of this world body should it definitely weighs in favour of one against the other and consequently cannot possibly hope to be credible and effective.

The fact is that the existing UN resolutions cannot change, no matter what some may say about the actual situation in and around Kampuchea. On the contrary, the powerful reality in Kampuchea has impacted and will continue to impact on this forum. It is Prince Sihanouk himself who, according to an AFP report from Belgrade, said on the twelfth, a mere two days ago: "The situation in Kampuchea cannot be solved by military means nor by a majority votes in international organizations."

The only way our organization can have a true impact on Kampuchea is for it to encourage and contribute to the ongoing dialogue and efforts aimed at securing a political solution of the question of Kampuchea and drawing up a framework for peaceful coexistence in South-East Asia. The delegation of Vietnam looks forward to the day when the UN will do so.

#### **NHAN DAN Criticizes UN Vote on Cambodia**

*BK180530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[NHAN DAN 16 October commentary: "Enter Through the Open Door Or Slam It Shut?"]

[Text] On 14 October, the 42d session of the UN General Assembly voted for the passage of a resolution on the Cambodian issue sponsored by the ASEAN countries, the content of which is virtually a repetition of what was already raised in previous resolutions, adamantly demanding the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, stubbornly opposing the PRK, and defending the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea controlled by the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Thus, the United Nations once again makes the same mistake it has done in the past 8 years. This also means that it continues to travel along the trail that has led to an impasse. The first impression felt by observers is that the vote reflected not at all the trend that has developed in the recent past both within and without the United Nations, and it rejected the current realistic changes in the Southeast Asian situation and the Cambodian issue.

As is universally known, since the downfall of the genocidal regime, the Cambodian people have step by step advanced toward assuming true mastery over their own country. The PRK Government, totally backed by the people, has won ever-increasing prestige and is administering all affairs of the country. Meanwhile, the genocidal clique, despite the imperialist and reactionary forces breathing life into it, has still been unable to realize its scheme for a comeback. The Cambodian issue can only be resolved on the basis of an equitable political solution with consideration given to the interests of all parties concerned and with the simultaneous settlement of two basic issues, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and the preclusion of the genocidal Pol Pot criminals to that country. Along this line, the three Indochinese countries have repeatedly put forth many positive initiatives and proposals aimed at peacefully solving the Cambodian and Southeast Asian issues. These efforts by the three Indochinese countries have been noted and welcomed by public opinion.

The trend of dialogue has continued to develop unceasingly. In particular, recent developments show new, positive signs creating the possibility for breaking the deadlock that has now lasted for 8 years. The 29 July agreement reached between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries, the 27 August 1987 statement on the national reconciliation policy of the PRK, the 28 September 1987 statement of the PRK welcoming Prince Sihanouk's initiative on a meeting among Cambodian parties, the 8 October 1987 statement of the PRK on a five-point political solution, and the announcement of the further partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia this coming November have been welcomed by broad sections of public opinion as initiatives paving the way toward a rational and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Even at the UN debate on the Cambodian issue, the speeches made by representatives of many countries as well as the report delivered by the UN secretary general acknowledged the aforementioned developments and reflected the common desire to promote the dialogues which have been and are being arranged among the Cambodian parties and between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. It is regrettable that by adopting this erroneous resolution recently, the United Nations has expressed a biased attitude that badly needs to be criticized. It took side with one party and thus, really missed an opportunity to develop the great role which it could have otherwise played in peacefully solving the Cambodian issue and bringing peace and stability to Southeast Asia.

We understand that many countries for one reason or another had to vote against the situation in Cambodia and their very own desire. In fact, many voters were not in control of their ballots; and the United Nations failed to play the role it was required to. Instead of entering

through the door already open to them, they banged on it and slammed it shut. Therefore, the situation in Cambodia in particular and that in Southeast Asia in general will surely not develop in the wistful direction of that vote.

Realities over the past 8 years and recent positive developments show that the situation will continue to evolve according to the law of life and in consistence with the trend toward dialogue which no force can prevent. It is clear that the Cambodian issue is being settled outside the framework of the United Nations; and in Cambodia, it will be settled between the opposing Cambodian parties and the countries concerned. The actual settlement of the long wars involving the use of the biggest quantities of military hardware in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years can serve as a lesson of history. That is when the United Nations is unable to play its role, the problem will be settled outside the framework of the United Nations.

On 12 October, while in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Mr Sihanouk himself acknowledged that the Cambodian situation could not be solved by a majority vote at international forums but through dialogue and negotiations.

The 14 October UN vote for an erroneous resolution on Cambodia cannot check the evolution toward a correct political solution to the Cambodian issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Cambodian parties will enter negotiations anyway as called for in the 8 October statement of the PRK Government and in Mr Sihanouk's proposal. The Indochinese and ASEAN countries will sooner or later choose dialogue in the spirit of the 29 July 1987 agreement, Vietnam will withdraw all its army volunteers from Cambodia in 1990, and the PRK will continue to develop and grow big and strong in all respects. This resolution will surely share the same fate of ignominious bankruptcy as that of the previous erroneous resolutions on Cambodia.

If the United Nations really wants to play a role worthy of its lofty responsibility, it must truly respect the aspirations and interests of the Cambodian people and other peoples in the region and adopt an attitude conforming to life and the common trend of our times.

#### **More Comments on UN Vote**

*BK161202 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] The 42d session of the UN General Assembly on Wednesday adopted a resolution on the Cambodian issue, repeating what was expounded in previous resolutions, demanding the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and defending the so-called Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese national daily *Nhan Dan* on Friday ran a commentary on this erroneous resolution of the United Nations. The paper said that the Kampuchean issue can only be settled on the basis of an equitable political solution including the consideration of interests of all concerned sides.

At the same time, two basic questions must be solved, mainly the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea and no return of the genocidal Pol Pot criminals to Kampuchea. Along this line, the three Indochinese countries repeatedly put forward many positive initiatives and proposals aimed at peacefully solving the Kampuchean and Southeast Asian problems. These efforts of the three Indochinese countries have been welcomed and supported by public opinion.

The trend of dialogue continues to develop, especially the recent development shows new positive signs creating possibility to get rid of 8 years of stalemate. Even at the UN debate on the Kampuchean issue, representatives of many countries as well as the UN secretary general have acknowledged the new developments in Southeast Asia and in Kampuchea. The common trend is to promote the dialogues which have been and are being arranged among the Kampuchean parties and between the two groups of countries Indochina and ASEAN.

It is regrettable that by adopting this erroneous resolution the United Nations has expressed its biased attitude for it takes side with one party to oppose the other. The United Nations has really missed a chance to enhance its great role in peacefully solving the Kampuchean issue and bringing back peace and stability to Southeast Asia.

We understand the attitude of many countries which for one reason or another had to vote for an erroneous resolution contrary to the real situation in Kampuchea and their real desire. Many voters in fact were not masters of their ballots and the United Nations fails to play a role it should have to.[as heard] Instead of entering the door open to them, they bend on it and slam it shut. For this reason, the situation in Kampuchea in particular, and in Southeast Asia in general will not develop in the wishful direction of the vote.

The realities in the past 8 years and the recent positive developments show the situation will continue to evolve according to the law of life and toward dialogue, which is an irreversible trend. It is clear that the Kampuchea issue is being settled outside of the framework of the United Nations, and in Kampuchea it will be settled between the opposing parties and the countries concerned. The settlement of the longest war in which the biggest quantities of hardwares were used in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years can serve as a lesson of history. That lesson is when the United Nations fails to play its role, the problem will be settled outside of the framework of the United Nations.

On 12 October, in Belgrade Yugoslavia, Mr Sihanouk himself acknowledged that the Kampuchean situation could not be solved by a majority vote at an international forum but through dialogue and negotiation.

#### **Vo Van Kiet Addresses Moscow CEMA Session**

*BK161647 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 15 Oct 87*

[“Excerpt” of address by SRV head delegate Vo Van Kiet to the 13 October opening meeting of the 43d Special CEMA Session in Moscow—read by announcer]

[Text] The SRV delegation is very pleased to be in Moscow for the 43d CEMA session at a time when the peoples of the Soviet Union, the SRV, and other socialist countries, and all progressive peoples are enthusiastically preparing for the 70th anniversary of the GSOR [Great Socialist October Revolution] victory, the greatest event of the 20th century, which marked the birth of the socialist era on our planet.

In this elated atmosphere, this special session—on the issues of restructuring the mechanism of socialist cooperation and economic integration, and other CEMA activities—which holds a paramount historic significance and decides the future development of our community's socialist economy, will certainly be a fine success.

On this occasion, the Communists and people of Vietnam would like to convey warm greetings and boundless gratitude to the great Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their great and wholehearted support and assistance to us over the past few decades and in the coming years.

We have attentively listened to the important statement by Comrade Ryzhkov and expressed total agreement with the Soviet delegation head on the main conclusions and petitions mentioned in his statement. Today's world is being rapidly renovated. From the tribune of the 27th CPSU Congress the news of restructuring has resounded like an attack bugle and an eloquent call to the Soviet people to resolutely struggle and accelerate the process of socialist construction.

Learning from historic experiences, acting on its own pressing demands, and proceeding from an analysis of objective difficulties, especially the subjective shortcomings and mistakes over the past years, the Sixth CPV Congress decided to basically, profoundly, and comprehensively renovate all domains ranging from knowledge and thought to action both in the economy and society, and both in economic structure and economic management mechanism, considering it an important matter of life and death for socialism in our country.

The spirit and contents of this renovation are an extreme change that marks a step toward the maturity of the VCP and people in the course of their struggle to build



socialism. We note with particular joy that our party's guideline of renovation conforms to the large-scale restructuring that is currently being undertaken by the parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Restructuring and renovation are of epochal significance and have become pressing demands of the socialist community, of many fraternal countries, as well as of the relations of cooperation and integration in the entire community.

Vietnam's economy is still at a very low level of development. However, in the path charted out for the entire community we are convinced that we will continue to receive wholehearted assistance from the Soviet Union and fraternal countries. For our part, we will do all we can to take part in the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration, and other CEMA activities.

Our party advocates the policy of positively supporting and resolutely cooperating with fraternal countries to implement the council resolution on restructuring to the highest extent. At the same time, we also fully assess the difficulties in the implementation of restructuring targets and tasks because this is an entire group of very complicated requirements, while the level of economic development in our country is still very low when compared to that of other member countries of the council and we are only beginning to enter the period of comprehensive renovation.

We support the common concept of establishing an international division of socialist labor by the year 2005. We are working on a platform and a strategy for long-term economic development and will strive to combine the requirements of this platform with the joint efforts to establish a common concept, thus ensuring that Vietnam's participation in an international division of socialist labor has a realistic and effective character.

Regarding the three-level cooperation and program coordination, we think this conforms to the content of the renovation of Vietnam's mechanism of economic management and creates favorable conditions for grassroots economic organizations to take the initiative in establishing direct relations with their counterparts in other countries.

The Vietnamese party and government warmly appreciate the fraternal countries' support for the CPSU proposal regarding working out and implementing a special overall program for multilateral cooperation between CEMA member countries and Vietnam. The fraternal countries have, through their support, manifested their noble international sentiments toward the Vietnamese people.

In the past, the fraternal countries made great contributions to the Vietnamese people's defense of the fatherland and building of socialism. At present, the evidence of this great assistance and the high spirit of proletarian

internationalism of the socialist countries can be seen in almost all aspects of the Vietnamese economy. This assistance has given us more strength to overcome many difficult, complicated circumstances.

We are deeply moved to learn that the comrade Soviet leaders have reviewed Soviet aid to Vietnam and agreed to take measures to further promote its aid so that our country can develop its potential and achieve high efficiency. In fact, these measures have begun to be carried out very intensively in recent months. We have also learned that a number of fraternal countries have acted in the same way. This serves as a preliminary condition for working out and successfully implementing a special overall program of multilateral cooperation between CEMA member countries and Vietnam.

We clearly realize that a strong economic development in Vietnam must necessarily be based on close cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and through efforts to consolidate socialist labor distribution and to accelerate specialization and cooperation in production, thus creating conditions for us to effectively participate in the economic operations of our community. As far as we are concerned, this constitutes an issue of long-lasting strategic significance in accordance with the spirit of genuine proletarian internationalism of the communists and fraternal socialist countries.

For a long time, Vietnam has cooperated with other fraternal countries chiefly on a bilateral basis. It has failed to make use of the collective strength of the whole community in many respects, particularly in specialization and cooperation in production. As a result, in the working out of a special overall program on multilateral cooperation between CEMA member countries and Vietnam, we hope that they will pay due attention to the harmonious combination of multilateral with bilateral cooperation with the highest possible efficiency.

At this moment, we have all agreed upon the major objectives of restructuring, including acceleration of the process of heightening evenness in the economic development level of all CEMA member countries, first of all, that of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in order to make it closer to that of the European member countries. This is an important task demonstrating the high responsibility of the community toward its developing member countries.

Proceeding from the reality that external trade and economic activities of the socialist community cannot and should not be separated and isolated from prices and credits on the international market, the Vietnamese side supports the principles for price fixing and the relevant orientations which have been agreed upon by member countries of the community. At the same time, to reflect the lofty internationalist principles in the relations among member countries of the socialist community, we think that the consistent application of a policy for



promoting favorable prices of exports, imports, and services as well as favorable conditions for credits and credit interest rates on the part of the developing countries toward the underdeveloping member countries of CEMA is a manifestation of these lofty principles. This will create realistic requisites and practical conditions for helping the underdeveloping countries in their endeavor to get nearer to the economic development level of the developing member countries of the community as specified by the operational goal of CEMA.

We think that in trade, exchange, and cooperation relations among fraternal socialist countries, beside the issue of equality, there also exists the issue of assistance for developing countries. The adoption by the council of a resolution on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration as well as other CEMA activities will open a new period of cooperation within the community which shows our resolve to conduct full-scale renovation aimed at creating new possibilities, bringing into full play our potentials, and ensuring the constant growth of each member country and the socialist community as a whole. The Vietnamese party, government, and people are determined to closely cooperate with the fraternal countries and strive for the full implementation of all issues raised in the resolution.

We have had useful lessons in the implementation of the overall program and of the resolutions adopted by the economic summit conferences, as well as the overall program on scientific and technological advances till the year 2000. From these lessons, we have the necessary foundation to successfully realize with the highest efficiency the resolution on restructuring of which the key is to develop and put into practice the concept about collective division of international socialist labor by the year 2005.

With deep conviction in the fruitful outcome of restructuring, I would like to wish this session success.

#### **CEMA Benefits To Increase**

*OW151733 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT  
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) will strive to raise the growth rate of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia step by step to the level of the European member countries, says a communique issued at the end of the council's 43rd (special) session held in Moscow from October 13-14.

The communique also notes the CEMA's determination to perfect the cooperation between the European members and Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, and to assist the latter three states in their broader and more effective participation in socialist international division of labour.

To this end and in keeping with the above-mentioned viewpoint, a special programme for allround and multi-form cooperation between these two groups of countries will be drafted with emphasis being laid on concrete measures to strengthen their relations in science and technology, economy and production and in trade.

#### **Delegation Returns From Moscow**

*OW171508 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT  
17 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 17—A Vietnamese delegation led by Lo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here today after attending the 43rd Conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow recently.

It was welcomed home by Nguyen Do Muoi, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee; and Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Kachin was on hand.

#### **Soviet Economic Delegation Concludes Visit**

*OW151745 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT  
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 15—The Soviet Government economic delegation led by L.A. Voronin, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the Soviet Union, left here today, ending its working visit to Vietnam. It was seen off among others by Dong Sy Nguyen, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. While in Vietnam, the delegation had working sessions with various economic institutions and studied the situation of material supply in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector.

#### **Swedish Committee Supports Indochina**

*OW171535 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT  
17 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 17—The Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea Committee of Sweden held an annual meeting on October 15 to review its activities over the past year and work out a program for continued support the three Indochinese countries.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the committee and representatives of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Plathana Choulamany and Luu Quy Tan, Lao and Vietnamese ambassadors to Sweden respectively, attended.

In his opening speech, Johan Peanberg, president of the committee, said :

"Our meeting takes place at a time when the situation in Vietnam and Indochina as a whole is unfolding positively the five-point proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue elaborated in the recent statement of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has opened a possibility to break the present stalemate. That proposal conforms to the earnest desire of the Kampuchean people and also the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The meeting was then addressed by Class Leijon, S.I.D.A. representative, and Christian Anderson, a Swedish journalist, who had returned from working visits to Vietnam. They briefed the audience on the process of renewal in Vietnam, especially since the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people's difficulties and their encouraging achievements in national construction. The meeting adopted a statement on the Indochinese situation and decided on the organization of celebrations of the committee's anniversary in 1988.

On the occasion, the president of the committee highly valued the meritorious services of Maud Sundqvist, member of the committee's secretariate, to the Swedish movement in support of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

**MPR's Batmonh Supports Indochinese Proposals**  
*OW160817 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT*  
16 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 16—"Mongolia highly appreciates joint efforts of the three fraternal Indochinese peoples to consolidate peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

At a reception of Vietnamese Ambassador to Mongolia Tran Trung in Ulaanbaatar on Oct. 14, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party and chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural, expressed Mongolian people's support for the constructive proposals and peace initiatives put forth recently by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The Mongolian leader welcomed the fruitful development of the friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam and between the two countries. He conferred Mongolia's pole star order on the departing Vietnamese ambassador in acknowledgement of his outstanding contributions to consolidating and promoting the friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and Vietnam.

Vietnamese ambassador Tran Trung expressed sincere thanks to the party and Government of Mongolia for their warm support to the Vietnamese people and for the high distinction conferred on him.

## Australia

### Reportage on Protests Against Joint U.S Base

#### Senator Arrested

*BK181228 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT  
18 Oct 87*

[Text] Perth, Australia, Oct 18 (AFP)—Anti-nuclear independent Senator Jo Valentine was arrested Sunday during a protest against foreign military bases in Australia, the senator's office said in a statement.

Sen. Valentine and two people had sought permission at the entrance to the Pine Gap defence installation in central Australia to enter and present an eviction notice to the U.S. commander at the base.

Sen. Valentine was arrested after entering, her office said.

She was one of about 500 people who marched to the gates of the Pine Gap base Sunday as part of an action-week at Alice Springs seeking closure of all foreign military bases in Australia—including Pine Gap, the statement said.

#### Police Arrest Over 100

*BK180918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0830 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Text] There has been a major demonstration at the American defense communications base at Pine Gap in central Australia, with possibly 100 or more protestors arrested. The protestors want the base closed down claiming that it would be a nuclear target in the event of a world war.

The demonstration was called to mark the expiry of the current 10-year agreement between the Australian and American Governments for the operation of the base.

Hundreds of protestors marched on the main entrance gate to Pine Gap which is near Alice Springs and many got into the outer perimeter. A large number of police and security guards rounded up the trespassers. Police say more than at least 100 protestors have been arrested.

#### Further Protests

*BK180740 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Text] Another demonstration is being held today at the joint American-Australian defense facility at Pine Gap near Alice Springs in central Australia. Organizers say they expect about 600 people to take part in the demonstration. The protestors are also calling for the closure of other military bases in Australia involving the United States.

Meanwhile, a Victorian doctor charged with trespassing at Pine Gap will appear in court in Alice Springs. Dr Bill Williams of Geelong was arrested yesterday after trying to deliver a petition signed by nearly 60 other doctors expressing disapproval of the presence of the joint American-Australian facility.

He will be joined in court by 20 other people arrested last week in protest actions against the base.

Meanwhile, other protestors have gathered outside the RAAF [Royal Australian Air Force] base at Richmond in Sydney's West. The group is demonstrating about the use of the air base by flights of giant Starlifter cargo aircraft to take supplies to American bases around the country.

The Richmond protest which will be addressed by British disarmament activist, Mr Bruce Kent, is part of the national campaign against foreign bases.

#### Labor MPs Call for Inquiry

*BK170810 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0630 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] There has been a call within the ruling Australian Labor Party for full public inquiry into the presence of American bases in Australia. Three federal Labor parliamentarians said in Alice Springs that Australians should assess for themselves the risk the bases pose in view of the fact that their presence make the country a nuclear target.

Protestors are gathering in Alice Springs to mark the end of a 10-year lease over the nearby Pine Gap satellite intelligence facility.

The three politicians in Alice Springs for the demonstrations are Mr Robert Tickner, Mr Peter Milton, and Mr John Scott.

Meanwhile in Bangkok, the head of the Australian delegation to the 78th IPU Conference, Mr Tom Uren, also voiced concern about the American bases at Pine Gap, North West Cape, and Nurrungar.

Mr Uren and Mr Milton in Alice Springs said they are particularly concerned about the U.S. communications base at North West Cape which they said was related to Polaris missile operations and to which Australia had no access.

Mr Uren said he was also concerned that the Nurrungar and Pine Gap facilities represented an erosion of Australian sovereignty.

**Minister on Vietnamese Troops in Cambodia**  
*HK190656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT  
19 Oct 87*

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct 19 (AFP)—Australian Immigration Minister Mick Young Monday denied a report by the official *New China News Agency* last week which quoted him as saying that Vietnam did not want to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Mr. Young clarified his remarks on the Cambodian issue at the end of a four-day visit to Hong Kong following official visits to Japan and Thailand.

He said his remarks were intended to convey that all parties eventually hoped for a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

"Anything less than an authentic withdrawal would pose problems for Thailand and other countries," he added.

A report by the official Chinese news agency from Bangkok on October 13 quoted Mr. Young as saying that "Vietnam doesn't sincerely want to withdraw its troops from Cambodia."

Hanoi has said it intends to withdraw its troops by 1990 but some countries, including China, have claimed that Vietnamese troops withdrawn in recent years have been replaced by other troops.

An estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia provide the main support for the Phnom Penh government, fighting an estimated 50,000 guerillas of the Chinese-backed Cambodian resistance coalition.

**Hawke Attends Commonwealth Meeting in Vancouver**

For reportage on the activities of Prime Minister Robert Hawke during the Commonwealth heads of state meeting in Vancouver, Canada, see the International Affairs section of the 16 October *West Europe Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

**Criticizes Thatcher**

*BK180730 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has ended the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Vancouver with a sharp attack on the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and her delegation. The controversy was sparked by efforts made by the British prime minister to play down the effects of trade sanctions on South Africa and to suggest the Canadian Government was being hypocritical in supporting sanctions. Speaking from Vancouver on Australian national television, Mr Hawke said Mrs Thatcher had been leaking misinformation to the media during the conference. He called the exercise a remarkable performance and a dishonest one.

[Begin Hawke recording] We have had the situation where the British have been going about putting a quite loaded, inaccurate view of what is happening within the meeting. This so incensed the rest of my colleagues, I was actually ready to come back at the end of the retreat, I was having a couple of hits on the [name indistinct] Golf Course with Kenneth Kaunda, and [passage indistinct].

It is really hard to follow the logic of Mrs Thatcher, isn't it? mean, she says as a central part of her argument and attitude that sanctions have not worked and have had no effect. Well, just let me remind you of what was said within the last 24 hours by the finance minister of South Africa. Presumably the finance minister of South Africa would have a better idea than Mrs Thatcher whether sanctions would work, and he said that the negative economic effect of sanctions should not be underestimated. He said that South Africa has accumulated billions of dollars worth of nonproductive assets, such as oil, which had to be stockpiled because of sanctions. He pointed out the things that would have already begun if that did not have to happen. Now there is the minister of finance. Frankly, I would rather take the assessment of the minister of finance of South Africa than Mrs Thatcher. [end recording]

Harsh criticism of Mrs Thatcher's stand also came from the Zambian leader, Dr Kaunda, who has said the British prime minister had given a deliberately wrong assessment of the situation in South Africa. He said that while this might win votes in Britain, it would not convince the rest of the Commonwealth.

**Maralinga Cleanup Under Joint Study With UK**  
*BK160942 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] The Australian Government says it will not raise the issue of Britain's responsibility to clean up its nuclear test sites in Australia until the extent of the damage has been assessed. The primary industry and energy minister, Mr Kerin, says the Australian and British Governments are satisfied with the progress of jointly funded studies which are expected to be completed by 1989.

Britain carried out a series of nuclear tests at Maralinga in South Australia during the 1950's and early 1960's. Mr Kerin, who took over responsibility for the Maralinga controversy following last July's federal election, said he had reviewed progress of the studies during talks in London with the British defense procurement minister, Lord Trefgarne.

Mr Kerin said after the talks that Australia would not make any statement on who should pay for the cleanup until the studies were completed. He said it was not the appropriate time to discuss who should pay for what.

Britain is paying half the estimated \$3.4 million [Australian dollars] cost of the studies now underway and has sent two helicopters to carry out aerial survey.



Mr Kerin also said the issue of compensation to individual servicemen whose health may have been damaged by the nuclear tests was not discussed.

**Hungarian Diplomat's Son 'Asked To Leave'**

*BK190746 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT  
19 Oct 87*

[Text] Canberra, Oct 19 (AFP)—The son of a Hungarian diplomat has been asked to leave Australia for illegally exporting computer equipment to an Eastern bloc country, a foreign affairs spokesman said here Monday.

The spokesman said 27-year-old Gabor Kiska, son of the Hungarian commercial consul in Sydney, had left the country earlier this month following an investigation by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO).

He said Mr. Kiska had left as requested, but had not been expelled as he did not have diplomatic status.

The export of certain computer equipment and other high technology to various Eastern bloc nations is prohibited under customs regulations. The spokesman gave no details of the destination or type of equipment involved.

The *Melbourne Sun* reported Monday that Mr. Kiska had bought computer equipment in Australia and shipped it to dummy companies in Singapore from where it was re-exported to Hungary and the Soviet Union.

An ASIO spokesman said certain equipment had been seized following the investigation.

**Fiji**

**Minister's Wife Injured in Suva Bomb Blast**

*BK170753 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] Police in Fiji say the wife of the education minister in the country's military-backed government was injured in a bomb blast in Suva last night. They said Mrs Sane Rologaivau, another woman, and a man were slightly injured when the bomb exploded outside Suva's largest department store.

Mrs Rologaivau's husband, Ratu Filimoni Rologaivau is the only member of the ousted Bavadra government to have agreed to serve in the Council of Ministers set up by Fiji's military leader, Colonel Rabuka.

The owners of the store said the explosion had done no damage to the shop front as shutters protecting the windows had been closed shortly before the blast.

**First Indian Cabinet Ministers Appointed**

*BK190720 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 19 Oct 87*

[Text] Fiji's military government has appointed its first two Indian ministers. They are the ministers for Indian affairs, Mr Irene Jai Narayan, and the minister without portfolio, Dr Ahmed Ali. Fiji's military leader, Colonel Rabuka, said the two ministers would serve as a direct link between his government and the Indian community.

Mrs Narayan has served in both the Indian-dominated National Federation Party and in the Alliance Party. She was offered the newly created Indian Affairs Ministry when Col Rabuka announced his interim government nearly a fortnight ago. But Mrs Narayan refused to take up the appointment until she had spoken to the former Alliance prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, who returned to Fiji yesterday.

Dr Ali was an information minister in an Alliance Government.

The two ministers were sworn in prior to today's meeting in Suva of the Executive Council of Ministers.

**France Agrees To Cooperate With New Regime**

*BK170712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT  
17 Oct 87*

[Text] Suva, Oct 17 (AFP)—The interim military government of the Republic of Fiji said here Saturday that France had indicated it was prepared to cooperate with the country's new regime.

A statement released by the Fiji Information Department said that French Charge d'Affaires Bernard Boulard had told Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jona Senilagakali that France was prepared to work with the new authorities of the Republic of Fiji.

The statement said Mr Boulard had told Dr Senilagakali that France recognised only states and not governments.

The permanent secretary told the French diplomatic representative that Fiji appreciated France's pragmatic approach to the new republic.

"Hence Fiji looks forward to further strengthening the friendly relations the two countries have enjoyed over the many years," Dr Senilagakali said.

French Ambassador Robert Puissant returned from a month's leave Saturday and could not be contacted for comment on the statement released by the Information Department.

Military leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who declared Fiji a republic on Oct 7, has told *Agence France-Presse* that relations between his country and France were at their best ever.

French Secretary of State for the South Pacific Gaston Flosse has paid two visits to Fiji since Col. Rabuka staged a coup May 14 and toppled the month-old government of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra.

Col. Rabuka said in a recent interview with AFP that he was honoured to consider proposals put forward by Mr. Flosse for closer military ties between the two countries.

### **Minister Questions Commonwealth Status**

*BK180758 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[Text] The Fiji foreign minister, Mr Filipe Bole, today said his country would await formal notification from the Commonwealth secretariat that it had forfeited membership by becoming a republic. Mr Bole said Fiji would then develop its strategy bearing in mind that the new constitution now being drafted would include provisions guaranteeing ethnic Fijian numerical supremacy in Parliament.

Commenting on a statement issued after the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Canada confirming that Fiji's membership had lapsed, the Fiji foreign minister emphasized that his country had not been expelled. The Vancouver statement said readmission would be considered if Fiji made arrangements consistent with the principles guiding the Commonwealth.

India's prime minister, Mr Gandhi, has said such principles involved maintenance of a multiracial society with no discrimination based on race.

Mr Bole indicated that if conditions were laid down, which made it difficult for Fiji with its new constitution to gain readmission then it might prefer not to apply.

Fiji's military ruler, Colonel Rabuka, on Friday said he and his colleagues would prefer to retain links with the British crown, but if Fiji left the Commonwealth permanently, it would have to seek new allies, new markets, and new relationships.

He said the Commonwealth tolerated India although it had frequently invaded Pakistan, and also tolerated Zimbabwe although white people there had lost their separate seats in Parliament.

### **Criticizes 'Some' Leaders**

*BK190714 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 19 Oct 87*

[Text] The foreign minister of Fiji's military-backed government, Mr Bole, today criticized what he called the extreme views put by some Commonwealth leaders about Fiji. Mr Bole told Radio Australia that India's prime minister, Mr Gandhi, had adopted an extreme position which did not represent clear understanding of what was happening in Fiji.

The foreign minister said it was likely that India would block Fiji's eventual application to rejoin the Commonwealth. He said Mr Gandhi was still talking about the 1970 Constitution even though Fiji was already a republic which was writing a new constitution.

Fiji's interim military government has been meeting today to discuss the Commonwealth announcement that Fiji is no longer a member. Mr Bole said he did not accept that Fiji was barring itself from membership of the Commonwealth by moving to entrench the power of indigenous Fijians. He said there were forms of government within the Commonwealth which were not really democratic in a Western sense.

Mr Bole, who reported that Fiji wanted to remain within the Commonwealth, said the government's first policy priority was to reestablish relations with the rest of the region and Australia. Mr Bole also confirmed that he intended to lead a mission next month to Australia, New Zealand, and South Pacific island countries.

### **New Zealand**

#### **Ambassador to Fiji Recalled 19 October**

*BK190254 Hong Kong AFP in English 0242 GMT  
19 Oct 87*

[Text] Wellington, Oct 19 (AFP)—New Zealand announced Monday it was recalling its envoy to Fiji for consultations and would consider applying wider sanctions against the military government of Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

Acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer told a news conference here that High Commissioner (Ambassador) Rod Gates would return to New Zealand by Wednesday to brief ministers on the situation in Fiji.

Mr. Palmer announced that New Zealand had now confirmed the rundown of its aid program, the cessation of all military assistance and added that the sugar contract between the two countries would not be renewed.

Mr. Palmer said further measures would be considered by the government after discussions on the situation in Fiji with Mr. Gates.

He made no mention of the possibility of severing relations with the military republic but said New Zealand expected no difficulty in having Mr. Gates return to his Suva post after the consultations.

Col. Rabuka overthrew Fiji's constitutional government September 25 for the second time in five months.

He declared the South Pacific nation a republic on October 7, and the Fijian Governor-General Sir Ratu Penaia Ganilau tendered his resignation Thursday to Queen Elizabeth II, ending 117 years of allegiance to the British crown and effectively ending its membership of the Commonwealth.

**Papua New Guinea**

**Minister Beazley on New Defense Arrangement**  
*BK190947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0830 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Australia's defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, said today that Australia's stronger defense commitment to Papua New Guinea would bring great satisfaction to

both countries. Speaking in Port Moresby during his first visit to Papua New Guinea as defense minister, Mr Beazley declined to reveal the precise wording of Australia's new defense undertaking. But he said it went beyond the 1977 agreement to consult in the event of hostilities.

The Australian defense minister is making a 1-week visit to inspect defense installations in Papua New Guinea.

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